





## Palestinians to establish their own water authority

ISRAEL yesterday welcomed the PLO announcement made in Tunis that the Palestinians would establish their own water authority.

Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin, leading the Israeli delegation to the fifth round of multilateral talks on water here, said Israel and the US both "felt positively" about the idea, as long as it is carried out in accordance with the Declaration of Principles.

Late night discussions Saturday between the Palestinian party, led by Dr. Riyad Khoudri, and the Israeli team eased the growing tension caused by initial Palestinian refusal to state that such an authority would work in accordance with the Oslo declaration.

Following Khoudri's clarification yesterday morning, a pleasant and productive atmosphere prevailed over the discussions, and the Palestinians accepted an Israeli proposal for the first time in the water talks.

The suggested project is to examine water conservation in municipal networks in four sites: in Egypt, Israel, Jordan and either Gaza, Judea or Samaria.

The project will examine ways of preventing

LIAT COLLINS

MUSCAT, OMAN

water loss through leaking pipes.

Originally, Israel intended to raise the municipal project as a model, not as a proposal, to avoid automatic rejection by the Palestinians. But when the air cleared over the water authority issue, Israel decided to gamble on gaining approval.

The US will finance the project. The first session of talks were opened by Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusef Bin-Alawi who said: "We have now gone beyond the point where the mere fact of a meeting between us was an achievement. We recognize the need for such important multilateral discussions to keep pace with the bilateral phase of the peace process."

Bin-Alawi also hosted a reception attended by the Israelis and another 43 delegations last night. He told Israeli journalists that Oman would not establish diplomatic relations with

Israel until all Arab states had a peace agreement with it.

Nonetheless, Israelis will probably be on the team working on a research desalination plant in Oman, according to Avraham Katz-Oz, who chairs the Israeli delegation to the water talks.

Both Beilin and Katz-Oz noted that the talks had progressed and reached the stage of pilot projects.

One project agreed upon yesterday will work on using marginal water in arid and semi-arid areas. It will be financed by the Vienna municipality and carried out together with Tunisian and Gazan authorities.

"The multilateral talks aim at showing among other things that there is no shortage of water that cannot be cured by knowledge, technology and money," Beilin said.

"Israel is prepared to share its experience with any country willing to learn," he added.

Western correspondents and TV network representatives poured into Muscat to cover the conference. Reporters from Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia mixed freely with their Israeli counterparts.

## Haberfeld gets support of trades unions, works committees

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

REPRESENTATIVES of some 100 labor federations, trade unions and workers' committees met in Tel Aviv yesterday, in the first demonstration of support for incumbent Histadrut Secretary-General Haim Haberfeld.

Some 500 union members, more than three times the number invited, crowded into the auditorium of the Teachers' Union House.

One by one, the speakers attacked MK Haim Ramon, who is heading his own list in the Histadrut elections, and expressed their support for the present Histadrut leadership. A number of speakers called on the union leaders to attend the Mapam convention in the afternoon to try to persuade Mapam not to go with Ramon.

Shlomo Avitan, of the Seamen's union, branded Ramon as "a man who has not known a day's work in his life. From the age of 21, he has been stuck to the party armchair which got him to the position of a minister in the cabinet. He is the antithesis of workers and wage-earning employees."

Shlomo Kfir, of Bezek, warned the workers not to be led astray by "cheap demagoguery of people who lie and scheme and are betraying their party. We represent workers who hardly make a living. Ramon desires to cancel all the agreements ever achieved here for workers. Voting for him would be voting against ourselves."

Haim Zweig of Israel Aircraft Industry said: "Ramon has never seen a man sweat, has never worn overalls in his life and never got a blister from work."

Haberfeld, who had not been scheduled to speak but arrived at the meeting to thank his supporters, said that on Wednesday, May 11 [the day after the Histadrut elections] Ramon would tear the mask off his real face. He doesn't want trade unions, workers representation or collective wage agreements. He wants privatization. He doesn't want the workers to have any power. He doesn't want a Histadrut. He doesn't want a cost of living wage raise or minimum wages. Each man to his lot, according to Ramon.

## Cowboy-surfer takes over as Top Cop

BACKGROUND

BILL HUTMAN

THE cowboy-surfer is replacing the artist-recluse as the nation's top cop.

What does that mean, besides, of course, waking up to photographs in the morning papers of a police chief windsurfing off the Tel Aviv beach, instead of sipping champagne in a jacuzzi by the Kineret?

Assaf Hefetz looks good, at least on camera. But don't believe it was just a coincidence a photographer showed up as Hefetz was windsurfing Thursday, and that the picture just happened to make the cover of a leading Hebrew daily's magazine the next day.

Hefetz wanted badly to be inspector-general. Some say he wanted the job so badly he leaked to the press details of outgoing Inspector-General Rafi Peled's re-

ceiving favors from the management of a five-star hotel chain, which led to Peled's resignation. A decade ago, Hefetz leaked classified information to a reporter on the Lifa gang. He was caught, however, and suspended for nine months.

The man that caught him, Yehuda Wilk, one of the force's outstanding young officers, yesterday resigned after Hefetz was appointed the new inspector-general.

Wilk said he was stepping down because he didn't see eye to eye with his new boss. That, of course, was a gross understatement.

Wilk and Hefetz are from dif-

ferent worlds. Wilk was getting a law degree while Hefetz was fighting terrorists in a new police anti-terror force he helped found.

Hefetz quickly achieved the reputation of being a leader in field operations, outspoken in his views. In a radio interview two months ago, he criticized Wilk for not being tough enough on Arab rioters on the Temple Mount.

Wilk didn't respond publicly to the criticism. He remained the soft-spoken intellectual, who avoided public appearances.

Peled - with a strong record of intelligence work in the police and GSS, and who published a collec-

tion of drawings in his spare time - came from Wilk's mold. It doesn't come as a surprise that he recommended to Police Minister Moshe Shahal that the Jerusalem police chief be his successor.

Shahal, however, decided otherwise. He chose macho over intellectual.

Now, an anti-terror squad leader turned police chief will be responsible for the delicate relations with the new Palestinian police, and oversee the war on the growingly sophisticated criminals in this country.

Only a year ago, Shahal chose Peled because he thought the quiet, thoughtful approach was what was needed for the Israel Police to deal with these difficult challenges. Evidently, he thinks a change in approach is now needed.



Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin tries to persuade Mapam's convention to join forces with the Labor Party for the Histadrut's May 10 elections. (Alon Ron / Israel Sun)

## Colleagues hail Hefetz as 'a policeman's policeman'

RAINE MARCUS

INCOMING Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz, in his fourth year as Police District commander, nearly resigned a year ago when Police Minister Moshe Shahal preferred Rafi Peled to him.

The day Shahal announced Peled's appointment, Hefetz went windsurfing and refused to comment. As compensation, Shahal appointed him deputy inspector-general, in principle an honorary title.

Until yesterday Hefetz, 49, born on Kibbutz Kfar Menahem, was commander of the Central District covering the Sharon and Coastal Plain sub-districts.

Known as a specialist in internal

security, many terrorist attacks occurred in his area of jurisdiction, bordering on the Green Line and populated with farming areas, kibbutzim and moshavim.

He joined the police force in 1975 after serving in the IDF paratroopers regiment, and founded the police elite anti-terror unit. He headed the unit until 1981 when he was appointed commander of Tel Aviv's central unit detective squad, which investigates serious crimes. In 1978, a busload of Egged employees on a work outing was ambushed by 11 terrorists, armed with missiles, rockets, machine guns and hand grenades, who had landed in a rubber dinghy on the shore of kibbutz Ma'agan Michael, just south of Hadera.

Hefetz, as commander of the anti-terror squad, headed a team sent to rescue the passengers. Thirty-seven civilians were killed and scores wounded when the terrorists bombed the bus. Nine terrorists were killed and two were captured by security forces. Hefetz himself was wounded in a

shoot-out with the terrorists, and was later awarded a decoration for bravery for his actions.

In 1984, while head of the central unit, he was subjected to disciplinary proceedings after he was accused of confirming reporters' questions and airing his views about a plot to blow up the Temple Mount. The prosecutor in the disciplinary court was Jerusalem commander Yehuda Wilk, who resigned yesterday. Hefetz was suspended for nine months.

In 1984 he became head of the Coastal Plain sub-district, and subsequently was appointed national headquarters deputy operations officer and then operations officer. He has a degree in criminology from Bar-Ilan University.

He is admired by his contemporaries, who describe him as a natural leader, and a "policeman's policeman."

"We trust him implicitly and are always ready to follow him," said one officer yesterday, who has worked with him for the last four years. "He still has to see what is going on in the field, unlike some other commanders with his experience."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Last victim of Hadera attack buried

Family, friends, neighbors and city officials attended the funeral of Bella Butin yesterday afternoon in Hadera's old cemetery. Butin, killed in Wednesday's terror attack in Hadera, was the last of the victims to be buried. *lit*

### Delegation to Jordan

A delegation of Israeli Moslems and Moslems from the territories yesterday crossed the Allenby Bridge to participate in Jordan's celebrations following the completion of the restored cupola of the Dome of the Rock. Jordan paid for the restoration in what is widely viewed as a bid to reassert its authority over the Moslem holy places in Jerusalem.

### Weizman to meet Assad?

President Ezer Weizman may meet Syrian President Hafez Assad next month when he attends the inaugural ceremony for the new democratically elected president in South Africa, an informed source said. The ceremony, scheduled for May 8, is expected to draw heads of state from all over the world, including countries with which South Africa does not yet have relations.

### Fire at Diamond Exchange

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon on the 18th floor of the Maccabi building at the Diamond Exchange in Ramat Gan, forcing the evacuation of workers on three floors. At about 5 p.m., five firetrucks arrived at the building. Within a half an hour the firefighters located the source of the fire and extinguished the blaze. No one was injured in the incident. *lit*

## LABOR

(Continued from Page One)

avor of going with Ramon. CRM leaders spoke of a revolution in the Histadrut and called on Mapam to be a full partner in the Histadrut's new leadership.

Shinui's council yesterday commended Ramon's decision to run at the head of a non-partisan list for the Histadrut elections and decided to join the new list, calling on all party members to enlist and contribute to the new list's success.

The Mapam convention yesterday was one of the stormiest gatherings ever remembered in the party. Mapam convention members were courted and wooed by both Rabin and Meretz Minister Yossi Sarid, each of whom implored Mapam to support his respective party. Last night, members cast the ballot which was to determine Mapam's future: whether it would continue to exist as a socialist party or become an inseparable part of Ramon's non-partisan list.

In an unconventional appearance at another party's convention, Rabin put his weight behind Haim Haberfeld and cut short speculation he was supporting Ramon behind the scenes.

Rabin called convention members "not to support the Ramon list."

"This list consists of Labor deserters who failed in their own party's internal elections and refuse to accept the majority's decision. Support in this kind of list will create a new political culture, in contradiction to Mapam's values and principles," said Rabin.

Rabin said the real issue at stake was preserving the power of the peace camp.

Sarid made an equally emotional bid for Mapam's vote when he took the podium after Rabin. He blasted all those who attacked Meretz for damaging the peace process by joining forces with Ramon, whose leaving Labor weakens Rabin's already precarious coalition by three mandates. "Does anyone have to tell us that peace puts aside all other considerations? Had it not been for Meretz, which was formed and became a success story, this government, which is the peace government, would not have been born and would not have survived even one day. There is no peace government without Meretz," Sarid said.

**TECHNION - ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
DIVISION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS & RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
expresses its heartfelt condolences and shares the grief of the Dolinsky Family, on the passing of  
**MORTON DOLINSKY**  
Former Director of the Division of Public Affairs and a dear friend of the Institute.

In deep sorrow I mourn the passing of  
**MORDECHAI DOLINSKY**  
a dedicated Zionist  
Shmuel Katz

To the Simon Family  
Deepest sympathy on the death of  
**MOSES SIMON משה**  
Management and Staff of British Airways

Bar-Ilan University  
Rena Costa Yiddish Chair  
mourns the passing of  
**BENJAMIN A. HIMEL**  
dear friend of Bar-Ilan University, tenacious devotee of Yiddish studies, co-founder of the Rena Costa Yiddish Chair and founder of the Benjamin A. Himel Foundation for Yiddish in Elementary Schools.  
Prof. Shlomo Eckstein, President  
Prof. Emanuel Rackman, Chancellor

## A staff blueprint, no more no less

ANALYSIS

ALON PINKAS

ONE of the army's most important tasks is preparing for every wartime contingency. It is safe to assume that so-called "staff plans" have been drawn up to conquer Damascus, destroy Jordan's airfields or bomb Egypt's Aswan dam.

There are plans in the event that Haifa is subject to a mass barrage of missiles and yes, there are plans for military redeployment if, as part of a peace accord, Israel relinquishes control of the Golan Heights, or parts of it. In the same vein, there are plans specifying Israel's security-related demands from Syria.

The so-called "Biran Plan", presented Friday to Prime Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and to Chief of General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak, is a preliminary blueprint attempting to outline Israel's conception of future security arrangements in the Golan Heights. Nothing more, nothing less.

The fact that Rabin commissioned Maj.-Gen. Ilan Biran to draw up and formulate a draft plan while the latter was cooling his heels waiting for a General Staff appointment does not imply acceptance of its principles, nor does it necessarily signal any urgency. This is the essence of broad "staff plans" that are drawn up to deal with various scenarios. They are contingency plans, preparation for a multifaceted situation that may evolve.

Maj.-Gen. (res.) Avraham Tamir was the head of Planning Branch during the negotiation of the Camp David accords. He performed a similar preparatory task before actual negotiations, presenting maps and demarcating the IDF's possible redeployment lines.

Israel's view of a peace accord with Syria contains four components: withdrawal (not necessarily "full" withdrawal); full peace; security arrangements, and timetables for implementation.

The security package, which, combined with the other three components which Rabin has said he would submit to a public referendum, includes demilitarization of the Golan and areas within Syria proper; substantial force reductions (including air fleets); early warning stations; confidence-building measures and international observers.

Then there are the extra assurances Israel wants from the US: increased access to intelligence information; prepositioning of weapons, and acquisition of advanced weapons systems.

A "staff plan" merely defines and distills these security requirements. It does not constitute a negotiating platform.

On the 11th anniversary of the death of our son  
**Segen ZVI (Zvika) MACHLIS זבי**  
who fell in battle while serving with Sayeret Golani,  
we will hold a graveside memorial service  
on Tuesday, April 19, 1994 (8 Iyar 5754) at 5 p.m.  
in the military section of Sayvon Cemetery.  
The Family and his Friends

## Remembering a lifelong idealist

MORTON Dolinsky, the Peter Pan of North American Betar and all American immigrants, is no more.

Why Peter Pan? Because as most people grow up, ideals are tempered by compromise. They learn to distinguish the possible from the impossible, and far too much seems impossible.

But Morty Dolinsky never really grew up. His idealism was just as unadulterated in his sixties as it was in his teens.

I first met him in April 1949, on a 28-hour train trip from Miami to New York. I was 14, he a few years older. I was wondering how I would screw up the courage to put on my tefillin in front of a carful of passengers. But Morty, by approaching each Jewish-looking man, rounded up a minyan, and got a porter to let us use a room.

Morty was one of Betar's top leaders and eventually head of the movement in North America, but he had no false pretensions. In camp, he drove the truck. After making aliya with his wife Gloria in 1956, he worked for the Government Press Office. (In the mid-1980's, he became GPO director.)

An attempt in the 1950s to publish a paper bankrupted him, and he was forced to return to the US for some 10 years. When he returned to Israel, he settled at first in Haifa, then got a job with the Jewish Agency and moved to Jerusalem's Old City. From 1981 to 1983 he lived in Tekoa in Judea, but his appointment to head the GPO made him move back to the Jewish Quarter.

Dolinsky, a strictly Orthodox Jew, could empathize with all kinds of people and got along well with non-Jews. He was one of the most effective spokesmen for Israel to Christian fundamentalist audiences.

Morty may be gone, but his memory will always be an inspiration.  
Yitzhak Helmswitzer

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support of  
ks committees

Haam Zwing of Israel  
Industry said, Ramon has  
seen a man sweat, has never  
overall in his life and never  
blister from work.

Haberfeld, who had not  
scheduled to speak but  
the meeting to thank his  
said that on Wednesday  
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LABOR

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NUMBER 5

ON  
VIDEOCASSETTE

# Ukrainian gov't assures Agency its activities are welcome there

BATSHEVA TSUR

THE Ukrainian government has informed the Jewish Agency that it welcomes the continuation of agency activities in that country. Ukraine's ambassador to Israel, Yuri Cherbak, told Acting Jewish Agency Chairman Yehiel Leket that a letter from the deputy justice minister describing agency activities in Ukraine as "illegal" had been the official's private initiative. The official's actions had not been made in consultation with the rest of the Ukrainian government or with President Leonid Kravchuk. Cherbak told Leket at a weekend meeting.

The ambassador added that there is no change in the Kiev government's attitude which continues to view Jewish Agency activities in the Ukraine in a favorable light, Leket said. The ambassador reportedly said that his government had been surprised by the stance taken by the deputy minister.

Cherbak told Leket that members of the embassy staff had visited the youth villages in Israel where Ukrainian Jewish youths are studying and that they had found the conditions there good.

The affair began on March 30, with a report emanating from Kiev that agency activities in Ukraine would be stopped because they were illegal. At the same time, the deputy minister reportedly charged that non-Jewish youths had been brought to Israel against their parents' wishes.

Ukraine has 500,000 Jews, the second largest Jewish population in the former Soviet Union.

## Five hotels to become sheltered hostels for new immigrants

BATSHEVA TSUR

FIVE hotels in the central region are to be converted into sheltered hostels for olim, who will be required to pay only a token fee.

An agreement in principle to this effect has been reached between the Finance and Absorption ministers, the Absorption Ministry spokesperson Batya Cna'ani said.

The hostels will be modeled on the successful Hotel Tiferet Amnon in Bnei Brak, where 70 olim families with social welfare problems are currently housed. They pay a symbolic fee and in return receive various social services.

The announcement of the plan came as immigrant residents of the Marina Hotel in Tel Aviv prepare to forcibly oppose their eviction next Sunday. The occupants were due to have left the hotel on Passover eve, but their lease was extended after lengthy negotiations between hotel owner Haim Shiff and the ministry.

There are 50 families left in the hotel, Cna'ani said yesterday. She said that 25 families had been offered public housing outside the Dan region where the ministry has apartments. Another 25 families will be forced to rent on the open market with a Housing Ministry subsidy, she said. Cna'ani added that ministry officials were giving individual attention to the immigrants who are being forced to leave the hotel.

But the olim, with the support of MK Efraim Gur (Likud) who heads the aliya lobby, have warned that blood will be shed on Sunday if they are evicted from the Tel Aviv beachfront hotel.

## Anti-addiction therapy being used to help cure juvenile sex offenders

SASHA SADAN

ANTI-ADDICTION techniques are being used in Israel to deal with sex offenders between the ages of 12 to 16, with the Probation Service now running six therapy groups for minors guilty of sex offenses.

Talia Etgar, who instructs leaders of the groups in the Probation Service program, which has been running for a year and a half, talked about the groups at an all-day seminar yesterday on gang rape, sponsored by the Israel Family Planning Association.

Etgar noted that in the US there is a special facility for sex offenders under the age of nine. She said that the earlier the intervention and care, the better the chances that the perpetrators do not become repeat offenders.

Etgar said she was speaking of the "naive group" whose "crime" is not planned, but a violation of another child during an opportune situation, such as a big boy being sent off to take a little one to the bathroom.

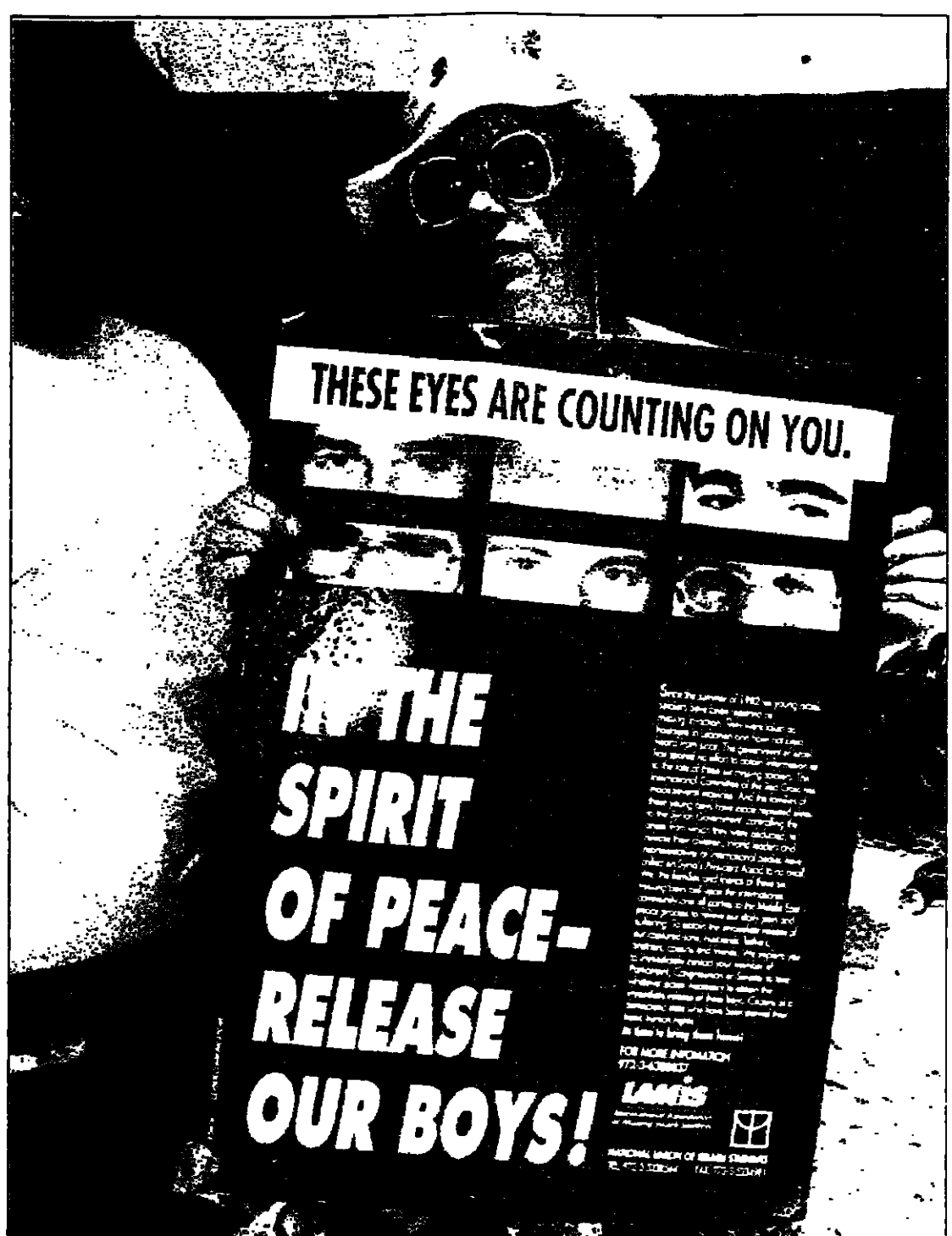
When there is no intervention in the lives of young sex criminals, she said, research has shown they may go on to commit up to 50 such offenses.

Hebrew University Prof. Menahem Amir, world famous for some of the seminal work done on rape, noted that research into gang rape was to be distinguished from serial rape, in which a victim is violated not just on one day, but continually, over a period of time, by several perpetrators.

He estimated that only 20% of the rapes committed come to light. As for statistics on gang rape, Amir says it ranges from 40% of rape cases in Australia to 10% to 34% of rape cases elsewhere.

**JCA** Jerusalem College for Adults

The classes of  
**Dr. Aviva Zornberg**  
on Monday night and  
Wednesday morning  
will not be held this week.



Miriam Bannet, whose son, Zachary, is missing since the battle of Sultan Yakub in 1982, demonstrates yesterday outside the Prime Minister's Office. Bannet and family members of other MIAs opened a hunger strike yesterday, claiming "neglect" by the government. (Brian Hendler)

## Court rejects police request for autopsy on man killed by train

YIGAL KOTZER

A HAIFA Magistrates Court judge yesterday rejected a police request to perform an autopsy on the body of a man struck and killed by a train early Sunday morning.

Dani Nizari, 34, and a friend sat on train tracks near Haifa's Carmel beach at the time of the accident. The train conductor saw the two and flashed his lights and honked the train horn, warning them to move off the tracks. Nizari's friend bolted from the tracks, but Nizari did not move and was hit and killed.

Police, who suspect Nizari may have taken drugs, asked to have an autopsy performed on the body. Nizari's friend said he told Nizari that a train was approaching and to move off the tracks. However, Nizari would not budge, the friend said.

Police told the judge Nizari had been known to take drugs. However, Nizari's family asked the court to allow the burial of Nizari as scheduled.

The judge agreed, rejecting the police request to have the body returned for autopsy.

## Incoming flights from US still cheaper than outbound travel

HAIM SHAPIRO

AIRLINE fares may be low this year, thanks to deregulation, but it is still cheaper to come to Israel from the US than vice versa.

El Al has a round trip fare to New York of \$949, which is considered cheap for this season, but the lowest El Al round trip fare from Kennedy Airport to Ben-Gurion is \$899. According to El Al spokesman Nachman Kleiman, the reason for the price differential is the desire by the company to encourage tourism to Israel.

On Tower Air, the lowest fare listed from Israel to the US is \$929, but Tower also has an \$899 round trip fare from New York. Tower spokesman Dan Arkin quoted that as the official fare, but he added that there were plenty of agents who would give extra discounts below this figure.

"It's really a wild market over there," he said.

Other tourism sources said that by shopping around, Israelis could also find tickets for less than the officially quoted rates, from agents willing to cut their commissions to remain more competitive.

"The good news for consumers is that as seats become vacant (due to the reaction to the Hebron massacre), the prices are going down," said TWA Israel spokesman Ted Silverman, who stressed that until the end of April his company is offering triple mileage for frequent flyer points.

TWA is also selling its round trip ticket from Tel Aviv to New York for \$949, while the same ticket originating in New York sells for \$899.

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**NEWS IN BRIEF**

**Shamgar Commission reconvenes today**  
The Shamgar Commission investigating the Hebron massacre will hold its 31st session today. The commission is meeting at the request of three Arab residents of Hebron who requested to testify. Today's proceedings start at 8 a.m.

**Collection agency owner robbed**  
The owner of a collection agency was beaten and robbed of NIS 40,000 yesterday morning in Tel Aviv.  
Yehoshua Shwartz, 35, of Ramle, was found bleeding on Ibn Gvirol Street and was brought to Ichilov Hospital for treatment. He told police he had been robbed at 5 a.m.  
Police are uncertain whether he was targeted because of the nature of his work or whether it was a random burglary. *litm*

**Likud MK wants probe of generals' demo**  
MK David Mena (Likud) yesterday asked the Knesset state control committee to discuss the propriety of reserve generals demonstrating in favor of the peace process. The request was prompted by Friday's demonstration by 32 generals.  
"Senior army officers who are employed by the government should not demonstrate in support of the government," Mena said.

**Highway worker killed in hit-and-run**  
A 32-year-old Ayalon Highway worker from Petah Tikva was killed yesterday afternoon by a hit-and-run driver, some 200 meters from the Keren Hakayemet interchange. He was working with others painting markings on the road.  
MDA workers pronounced him dead at the scene. *litm*

**Tiroche auction fetches good prices**  
Reuven Rubin's splendid early "naive" painting of a girl with a flower pot brought a record \$103,400, roughly double its estimate, at the Tiroche Auction in Herzliya this weekend. Rubin's strange and even earlier painting, "Temptation in the Desert," was bought by the Tel Aviv Museum for \$82,500.  
A Chagall gouache of a Jew at prayer did well at \$181,000, while a Moise Kisling oil was sold for a handsome \$187,000, though this was a bit below its estimate.  
For the first time a major pop painting was sold here: an Andy Warhol of a Campbell's soup can and an onion went for \$50,000. All told, the sale brought in close to \$1.5m.

**Couple wins top Lotto prize**  
A Ramat Gan couple in their 30s who said they had never before played Lotto won first prize - over NIS 2 million - in last week's Lotto drawing.  
The couple and their two small children were on a trip in the north last week when they stopped at a kiosk in Afula for a drink, and bought an eight-number combination card for NIS 33.50. The Lottomatic machine chose the numbers for them.  
Because of Remembrance Day and Independence Day, the drawing was held Thursday night instead of the usual Tuesday. The couple learned they had won on Friday, and then had to spend a nervous weekend for the chance to redeem their ticket.

**Winning cards**  
In yesterday's Mifal Hapayis daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the eight of spades, ten of hearts, jack of diamonds and ace of clubs.

**Maccabi to offer free dental  
checkups for World Health Day**

JUDY SIEGEL

THE Maccabi health fund will mark World Health Day today and tomorrow by offering all members free dental checkups at its dental clinics.

The day was observed around the globe two weeks ago, but was postponed here because it coincided with Remembrance Day.

Maccabi members must call in advance to schedule the checkups, which include x-rays and written assessments of dental health. Children will receive a free toothbrush.

Meanwhile, the free checks for oral pre-cancerous conditions in nine hospitals and two dental schools will take place today (and not as erroneously published yesterday). The checkups, by qualified dentists, will be available between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. at Poriya, Rambam, Beilinson, Meir, Sheba, Assaf Harofeh, Hadassah-Ein Kerem, Barzilai and Soroka hospitals and at the dental schools in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. An open phone line on dental care will be operating today between 1 and 6 p.m. at 03-5634848.

**FOR THE FIRST TIME  
SOUTH AFRICANS IN ISRAEL ARE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE  
IN SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS**

**WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE?**  
a. If you are 18 or over and a South African citizen (born or naturalized), including persons who are citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, and in possession of a valid South African passport and/or a South African Identity Document then you are eligible to vote.  
b. Immigrants (Permanent Residents) 18 or over who have resided in South Africa during the immediately preceding five years are also eligible to vote.

**WHAT DOCUMENTS DO I REQUIRE?**  
In order to vote you need one of these:  
■ A valid South African passport.  
■ An Identity Document (both the old dark blue and the new green covered versions)  
■ The old Green Identity Card (issued until 1972)  
■ A Reference Book (all three versions)  
■ Identity Documents issued by the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda or Ciskei.  
Naturalized South African citizens are required to produce a valid South African passport.

**HOW CAN I VALIDATE MY PASSPORT?**  
If your South African passport is not valid, you can validate it by visiting the Embassy of South Africa during office hours: Mon. - Thu. 07:30-16:00 Friday 07:30-12:30

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**WHEN AND WHERE DO I VOTE?**  
One polling station will be operated in Israel on Tuesday, April 26th 1994.  
The Polling Station will be located at the Tel Aviv Showgrounds (Canel Hatarucha) in Pavillion 32 (Hall 6) and will be open from 07:30 to 19:00.

**As the elections are getting closer validate your passport right away in order to ensure your eligibility to vote.**

**HOW CAN I FIND OUT MORE?**  
If you have any other queries or problems, please don't hesitate to contact the Embassy of South Africa: 03-5232566

**CAST YOUR VOTE ON APRIL 26th.**



## Serbs defy UN, advance into Gorazde

MARK HEINRICH

SARAJEVO

BOSNIAN Serb forces resumed shelling of Gorazde yesterday and advanced into the town only an hour after the United Nations had reported a local ceasefire agreement to halt the offensive.

"The BSA (Bosnian Serb army) are now moving into the city," a UN relief source told Reuters. "Tanks are moving in past the city limits. Panic has struck totally. Our building is full of people fleeing in from the outskirts of town."

A UN military spokesman confirmed Serbs were again hitting Gorazde town with artillery and at least one Serb tank had penetrated the eastern outskirts of the town.

Word of a renewed Serb onslaught contrasted sharply with a UN announcement an hour earlier that Serbs had agreed a truce and to withdraw heavy weapons encircling the town.

"The situation is deteriorating once again, which is a bit of a problem for us," said Eric Chaperone, UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman.

Fresh reports of an offensive once again raised the possibility of NATO air strikes, but Bosnian Serb army (BSA) commander Ratko Mladic continued to ignore UN warnings.

Peacekeeping commanders had called in NATO air raids a week ago to protect UN personnel in Gorazde from a Serb attack.

Serb leaders have had their sights set on Gorazde as well as two other isolated enclaves to link up with Serb-held land in eastern and southern Bosnia.

Medical supplies were running dangerously low at the hospital in the Muslim town of Gorazde due to mounting casualties. Vanya Kewley, spokeswoman for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), said in Sarajevo.

Two Red Cross convoys were ready to deliver medicines and ICRC officials were negotiating for permission to enter with Bosnian Serb authorities in Pale, outside Sarajevo.

"We can confirm that panic has broken out among the people of Gorazde because they think the Serbs are launching a final assault on the town," said Kris Janowski, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Artillery rounds crashed near Gorazde's main hospital and caused an unknown number of casualties, said Major Dacre Holloway, another UNPROFOR spokesman. (Reuters)

## Officers charged in massive New York corruption case

JOHN J. GOLDMAN

NEW YORK

IN one of the worst instances of corruption in New York police history, a dozen officers from the same Harlem precinct were charged Friday with shaking down drug dealers, selling narcotics, stealing cash and filing false arrest reports - throwing hundreds of cases into jeopardy.

Prosecutors charged that the officers stuffed cash into their socks and shirts and into rubber gloves, stole from a safe in the station house, accepted bribes and committed other crimes largely protected by a code of silence.

"A police officer's badge is in the shape of a shield, the symbol of a protector," said Police Commissioner William Bratton, who watched two of the men being arrested when they reported for work. "These officers allegedly took the shield and turned it into a weapon."

According to court papers, one of the officers bragged to an undercover operative in the days before his arrest: "One thing that was good, midnights... We never talked to anybody, we did our own

things, made our money."

Prosecutors said they expected more arrests as the police department struggles to eradicate its most serious corruption problem in two decades. Some investigators believe that as many as 10 out of 75 precincts may be touched by corruption.

Three of the officers already have pleaded guilty to the federal and state charges, which were unsealed on Friday, authorities said.

"We are dealing with the pervasiveness of drugs and the gross impact it has not only in the neighborhoods, but on the police department," Bratton said. "We are dealing with phenomenal sums of money in many instances."

Prosecutors asserted that the officers shook down drug dealers, stole drugs and money from investigation sites, illegally searched cars and people, took bribes to refrain from making arrests, tampered with evidence, shot and stole from a drug suspect and falsified and tampered with evidence. (Los Angeles Times)

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THURSDAY, MAY 19, IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE BRITISH IN JERUSALEM

With Dr. Uriel Adiv, architect and expert on the British Mandate period you visit the Allenby Memorial, Romema, The Rockefeller Museum, The Jaffa Gate, St. Andrews Church, Talbieh, the Anglo-Palestine Bank and more.

Price NIS 115  
Recommended shows for the evening: The Swedish Folkopera "Turandot", Julian Bream plays guitar, Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra plays Bach, Antonio Carlos Jobim plays Bossa Nova.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, "AND AT NIGHT THEY SPEAK WITH GOD"  
A tour and meetings in the mystical Jerusalem night, until the crack of dawn. Join the Breslavs in their talk with God, meet Rabbi Zusman at the Wall, visit Yeshivat Kol Torah, and the Prophet Samuel's tomb, meet Haredi talmudic scholars and meditators. Darkness brings strange phenomena.

Tour guide: Mr. Benny Brown. Price NIS 110, including return transport to Tel Aviv.

Recommended shows before the tour! The Hebbel Theatre in Doctor Faustus Lights the Lights, Trio Zingara, Le Mystere des Voix Bulgares.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, "CHURCHES IN JERUSALEM"  
The capital has 137 churches and monasteries, for the many different Christian sects and factions, all very fascinating from a theological viewpoint. We'll visit Ein Karem's Church of the Visitation and the Church of St. John, the Church of John the Baptist, the Monastery of the Cross, the Dormition Abbey and the Augusta Victoria Church. Tour guide: Moli Brog. Price NIS 110.

Recommended shows to round off the day: Lanterna Magika presents *Odysseus*, The multimedia Wooster Group with "Brace Up", Jean-Claude Mara plays the Pan Pipes, La Compagnie Marie Chouinard.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, "UNDERGROUND JERUSALEM"  
Join archaeologist Aren Maeir on a tour of the hidden city, a place where one does not see the sun, the dark mysterious Jerusalem, hidden underground. Included are visits to a Herodian mansion, the Rabbinic Tunnel (Minaret HaKotel), the Warren Shaft and the Southern Wall excavations. Price NIS 110

Recommended shows for the evening: Flamenco with Ballet Cristina Hoyos, the Academy of Ancient Music, Baroque singer Barbara Schlick.

NUMBER OF PLACES LIMITED, TICKETS ARE GOING FAST.

## 'Mayhem in Rwanda gathers pace' as cease-fire talks stall

BUJUMBURA, Burundi (Reuters) - Rwandan soldiers raped and backed to death civilians while battles with rebels raged for an 11th day in the capital Kigali after the breakdown of cease-fire talks, witnesses said yesterday.

"It is like the mayhem has gathered pace," said one witness, trapped in the capital Kigali. "There are massacres all over the place. The army's delight is to murder civilians, while civilians turn on each other in ethnic revenge."

He said in one incident soldiers tied the hands of civilians behind their backs and then butchered them with machetes, or just "emptied round after round as if on target practice."

"Sometimes people pleaded for their lives for 20 to 30 minutes, then the soldiers just shot them dead," he said. "Women are in

trouble, they are raped first, then killed."

Savage fighting continued for control of strategic hilltops around the city. No one appeared to be in control of Kigali and army units and rebels fought with heavy artillery, mortars and rocket-propelled grenades, he said by telephone.

About 3,600 rebels had infiltrated the city but army units and the presidential guard were still resisting fiercely.

An interim Rwandan government official said cease-fire talks which began on Friday between rebels and army units had stalled over stringent conditions each party set ahead of negotiations.

"We are not talking just now," the official said.

The interim government has been rejected as "a clique of murderers" by the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF).

In neighboring Bujumbura, Burundian President Cyprien Ntaryamira and two ministers who were killed with Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana in a rocket attack on their plane in Rwanda on April 6, were given a state burial on Saturday.

Their deaths sparked an orgy of ethnic violence in Rwanda between the majority Hutu and minority Tutsi tribes who have a long history of enmity. Thousands of people have died.

Belgium's 420 UN peacekeepers in Rwanda can start withdrawing overland with a convoy of about 150 vehicles tomorrow, a Belgian armed forces spokesman said.

Ten Belgian UN peacekeepers were killed by government soldiers when the latest bloodbath exploded.

Rwanda gained independence from Belgium in 1962.

## Snapshots from a barbaric city

ARTHUR ALLEN

NAIROBI, Kenya

FITFUL sleep on airport luggage belts punctuated by hair-raising trips in hot-wired cars past machete-wielding killers slugging down sugar cane liquor. And the bodies, crumpled in bloody piles.

That was life for reporters trying to cover the ethnic slaughter and war in Kigali, possibly the most terrifying place on earth this week.

Like everyone else trying to keep from being killed in Rwanda, journalists depended on the protection of 1,150 Belgian and French paratroopers who flew in to evacuate foreigners after the killing started April 6.

The red-beretted French paratroopers were icy, crew-cut and methodical. The green-beretted Belgians were bearded and friendly - and nervous.

The most remarkable feature of Gregoire Kayibanda Airport, named after Rwanda's first president and built in 1986, is a giant mountain gorilla carved in black soapstone in a display case in the arrival lounge.

Rwanda, a tiny, densely populated nation of 7.3 million people is best known outside Africa for Dian Fossey and her gorillas, immortalized in the film *Gorillas in the Mist*. Fossey was slain in 1986. Her

killer has not been caught.

After a week of occupation by 450 French soldiers and about 30 journalists, the arrival lounge was strewn with cigarette butts and used ration cans. The toilets were clogged; half the lights were cut to save electricity.

More importantly, it was the only safe place in Kigali. Doctors Without Borders, the aid group, set up cots behind the money exchange desk. French TV journalists slept on luggage conveyor belts.

Among the bands of marauding Hutus leaving their carnage strewn about the capital, antipathy to the Belgians was clear.

Two French photographers who ventured out without armed escort were stopped 100 yards from the airport by Hutus who put machetes to their necks and shouted, "You are Belgian! You are Belgian!"

"They were savages," said a shaken Pascal Guyot, an Agence France-Presse photographer.

As he and his colleague argued for their lives at a roadblock, soldiers executed a screaming woman a few meters away. Bullets kicked up dirt in Guyot's face. "Now go away," the soldiers said.

## German rightists step up anti-Jewish campaign

BONN (Reuters) - German far-right groups, stepping up an anti-Jewish campaign, yesterday accused two of the country's most prominent Jews of whipping up racial hatred by condemning right-wing radicals.

"In your neighborhood lives someone who incites racial hatred and arson," said an ominous letter from the German League for People and Home (DLVH) to residents of a Cologne district.

The letter, which was made public by the DLVH and gave the address and telephone number of Jewish author Ralph Giordano, urged Germans to confront him "and show him that we are not giving his opinions a chance anymore."

Giordano, who survived the Holocaust by hiding from the Nazis during World War II, said in 1992 that Jews should arm themselves in self-defense because Chancellor Helmut Kohl had been inexcusably weak.

The Bavarian section of the National Democratic Party (NPD) said it had filed a request with prosecutors in Frankfurt to charge

Jewish leader Ignatz Bubis with libel and racism for accusing right-wing groups of fuelling neo-Nazi violence.

A similar move by the far-right Republicans to have Bubis - who heads the Jewish Central Council umbrella group for Germany's 40,000 Jews - charged with racism was thrown out by a Mainz court on March 30.

"Although justice in part de facto has ceased to exist in our country, it is our duty to claim our rights by using all the means of justice formally still available," said an NPD statement which argued Jews like Bubis had too much influence.

The 900-member DLVH and the 5,000-strong NPD pursue anti-foreigner policies. They have also played down the Holocaust, the killing of six million Jews by the Nazis during the war, according to the federal internal security service's annual report on political extremism, published last week.

The new far-right campaign against leading Jews was launched as politicians were divided whether the 23,000-member Republi-

cans party should be banned if it could be proved to be extremist. Republicans leader Franz Schoenhuber, who is hoping to enter the German parliament in general elections in October, says the Republicans are not extremists despite their anti-foreigner, beer-hall nationalist policies.

The party has gained in popularity since Schoenhuber, who served in Hitler's Waffen-SS elite units in the war, attacked Bubis for accusing right-wing parties of being morally responsible for the March 25 firebombing of a synagogue in Luebeck on the Baltic coast.

The weekly magazine *Focus*, in a report to be published today, quoted western intelligence sources as saying the synagogue bombing was the work of Palestinian militants, but the federal public prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe said there were no hot leads in the investigation.

The DLVH letter said Giordano was wrongly portraying himself as someone persecuted by the Nazis. "In reality he is creating the preconditions for a violent civil war in this city," it said.

## 3 killed, 21 hurt in stampede at Mandela rally

ATHLONE, South Africa (Reuters) - Three people were killed and 21 injured in South Africa yesterday in a stampede at a campaign rally addressed by ANC leader Nelson Mandela, medical officials said. The dead included a boy aged six.

The incident, the worst of its kind in the official campaign for South Africa's April 26-28 all-race elections, occurred in a tunnel into a stadium in this township near Cape Town where Mandela addressed an estimated 20,000 supporters.

In Johannesburg, the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party pulled back from a direct confrontation with the government and the authorities in the commercial capital today by postponing a march banned by police to prevent bloodshed.

But security forces fear trouble elsewhere as Inkatha tries to enforce a week of mass protest against the election.

In Athlone medical coordinator Elise Apple said three people had

been killed when crowds trying to enter the stadium became trapped in a concrete tunnel under a grandstand.

"One was a six-year-old boy. One was a woman of 30 or 40 and one was a man of about 18. They were all crushed to death, asphyxiated," she told Reuters.

The African National Congress leader, almost certain to become South Africa's first black president, was apparently unaware of the deaths when he addressed the crowd.

He called on the country's trades unions to rally round to build a new South Africa. "The workers must calm down on mass action in order to create a situation where there is industrial peace so we can plan properly our program of reconstruction and development," he said.

He was then whisked away without commenting on the stampede. Apple said 21 people were sent to hospital in a serious or critical condition and a further 20 were treated at the scene.

## Book: Wallenberg probably killed by lethal injection

DOUGLAS DAVIS

LONDON

RAOUL Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved about 70,000 Jews in Budapest before disappearing in the Soviet Union immediately after World War II, was probably killed by a lethal injection in Moscow's notorious Lubyanka jail.

The revelation is contained in the autobiography, published today, of General Pavel Sudoplatov, a top Soviet spy who was close to Stalin and his feared security chief, Lavrenti Beria.

According to Sudoplatov, who organized and led the team that assassinated Leon Trotsky in Mexico in 1940, Wallenberg was probably killed in 1947 because he refused Stalin's demand to work as a Soviet agent.

Stalin, writes Sudoplatov, wanted the Wallenberg family's help in creating a neutral Finland which would serve as a bridge between the communist and capitalist worlds.

Wallenberg's uncle, Marcus, arranged a meeting in February 1944 between a Finnish ambassador to Stockholm and a Soviet agent. By

September, Finland had severed its alliance with Germany and had signed an armistice with the Soviet Union.

"Thus," writes Sudoplatov, "the detention of Raoul Wallenberg was not accidental. Stalin and Molotov wanted to blackmail the Wallenberg family; they wanted to use the connections for favorable deals with the West."

Sudoplatov, 87, headed the NKVD's "Administration for Special Tasks" which was responsible for sabotage and assassinations abroad. He was also responsible for obtaining atomic secrets from the West.

His book, *Special Tasks: The Memoirs of an Unwanted Witness* (Little, Brown & Co.), reveals that he had played a role in persuading J. Robert Oppenheimer, "Father of the Atomic Bomb," to betray the secrets of America's Manhattan Project to Moscow.

"In all," he writes, "there were five classified reports made available by Oppenheimer describing the progress of work on the atomic bomb."

## Youth 'bragged' about Rosenbaum murder

SUE FISHKOFF

New York

THE Brooklyn youth acquitted in the August 1991 murder of yeshiva student Yankel Rosenbaum is now wanted by Georgia police, and has reportedly been bragging about his part in the Rosenbaum killing.

Lemrick Nelson, 18, is charged with slashing a schoolmate twice with a razor blade at the high school in suburban Georgia, where he moved after a Brooklyn jury acquitted him in October 1992 for the Rosenbaum killing.

After being in custody for the Georgia slayings, Nelson got out

on bail and missed a court appearance. He is now wanted by Georgia police and faces up to 20 years in prison if convicted.

The *Atlanta Constitution* reported that the alleged slaying victim said Nelson had repeatedly bragged about taking part in the Rosenbaum murder.

Yankel Rosenbaum was attacked during the Crown Heights riots of August 1991 by a group of black youths that surrounded him shouting "Kill the Jew." He died in hospital of stab wounds.

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## Theater of the absurd

It is not surprising that reports of a Hamas-Fatah deal caused consternation at yesterday's cabinet meeting. The government views the reports with utmost gravity, said ministers emerging from the session.

Environment Minister and leading dove Yossi Sarid was visibly upset. "We hope reports of a distribution-of-labor arrangement between Fatah and Hamas are untrue," he said. "If the PLO believes they can have such an arrangement and sign a treaty with Israel they are deluding themselves." Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, too, asserted that a PLO-Hamas agreement was incompatible with an Israel-PLO treaty.

Tourism Minister Uzi Baram refused to believe the reports. "The Hamas is trying to embarrass the PLO, that's why they are spreading these rumors," he said. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, did not think collaboration between the PLO and Hamas would materialize, either. "But if it does, it is as if there were no agreement with Israel," he said.

Following the uproar, leaders of the Hamas and the PLO in the Gaza District denied that any final agreements have been reached between the organizations. But the government's concern is understandable. The whole edifice of the Oslo agreement is built on the premise that the PLO - or at least the mainstream Fatah faction under Yasser Arafat's direct control - will not only sign a peace agreement with Israel but suppress the Islamic extremists and eliminate anti-Israel terrorism.

"Why should we chase the Hamas when the PLO can do it?" asked Peres soon after the agreement with the PLO was signed. And Rabin, anticipating Israel's liberation from police duties in Gaza, gleefully predicted that a no-nonsense PLO, unhampered by "High Court rulings and human rights organizations," would deal with the terrorist Hamas ever so much more effectively than democratic Israel ever could.

But there is a fundamental fallacy in the notion that one Palestinian faction will prevent another from killing Israelis. Not because Palestinian solidarity is so binding. As the killing of 1,000 Palestinians by fellow Palestinians in the past five years has shown, bloody internal conflict is to be expected.

But it is unmitigated folly to assume that the PLO, which refuses to change its covenant call-

ing for Israel's destruction, will collaborate with Israel in eliminating those who faithfully fulfill the covenant's commandments. Following the Afula and Hadera massacres, there was not one voice of disapproval of the murders in the Palestinian street. On the contrary, Hamas gained popularity and prestige even among the PLO's most dedicated supporters. It is difficult to believe that the mood will change as a result of a signing ceremony and a partial Israeli withdrawal. If anything, the perception that terrorist acts have forced Israel to withdraw will help make heroes of the terrorists.

The semi-official Cairo daily *Al-Ahram* recently described how Hamas and the rejectionist PLO organizations take credit for terrorist acts committed by Fatah "so as not to undermine the negotiations process." According to the paper, Palestinian sources in Gaza say there is full coordination between the two organizations on terrorist operations and an exchange of intelligence on Israeli army activities, as well as on executions of alleged "collaborators." This is hardly the relationship envisioned in Oslo.

When 82 US Senators (of a total of 100) signed a letter to President Bill Clinton asking that the administration oppose the recent UN resolution which included Jerusalem in the "occupied territories," Israel's information minister in Washington opposed the move. "The PLO is now our ally," he explained. "We shouldn't go against it." As a result of this and other government interventions, the Israeli lobby AIPAC withheld its support of the senators' letter, and the UN resolution passed.

One should like to hope that, if nothing else, the collaboration between Hamas and Fatah will disabuse the government of the fatuous notion that the PLO is an ally. Like Hamas, Fatah uses terrorism to achieve its goals. Approximately 40 of the terrorist strikes against Israelis since the handshake on the White House lawn have been perpetrated by Arafat's own faction.

Whatever differences Hamas and Fatah may have about negotiating with the hated Zionists, they clearly share the immediate goal of effecting an Israeli withdrawal as quickly and completely as possible. To talk of one as Israel's ally and of the other as the enemy of the peace process is to turn a harsh reality into the theater of the absurd.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### RANK INJUSTICE

Sir, - Both the timing and the manner in which President Clinton summarily denied the motion for commutation of Jonathan Pollard's life sentence were a blow to the Jewish community and to the millions of people worldwide who had asked him to look into the matter and to address their serious and well-documented claims that a miscarriage of justice had occurred and that the sentence meted out was unduly harsh and grossly disproportionate.

Mr. Clinton chose not to address any of the serious legal concerns that were raised; he chose not to be an honest broker with Mr. Rabin, whose prestige was on the line, and he chose not to show any respect for the Jewish people on the eve of Passah. He did not review the matter, as he promised in his election campaign. He completely ignored the growing evidence of the scapegoating of Jona-

than Pollard to cover for the treasonous activities of Aldrich Ames; he did not consider at all Bobby Rae Inman's confession that he, himself, had stemmed the legitimate flow of information to Israel in retaliation for Israel's bombing of Iraq's nuclear facilities. Rather, he chose to follow the recommendations of the very same discredited and antisemitic intelligence establishment which, nine years ago, conspired to put Pollard away forever.

In allowing governmental agencies to make a partisan and prejudiced decision for him, President Clinton abdicated his constitutional responsibility to remain above the fray and to evaluate the information honestly and independently.

ELAINE ZEITZ,  
Citizens for Justice for Jonathan Pollard, Canada  
Toronto.

### OVERDOING IT

Sir, - Immediately after the Hebron massacre, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin addressed the Knesset and the world. In the strongest of words, he forcefully and eloquently condemned the massacre of 29 Moslem worshippers in the Cave of Machpelah, in an act of humanitarianism, the Israeli government offered financial compensation to the victims' families in an effort (vain) to further show the Jewish people's shame at such an outrage.

As a Jew, I am proud of the way the Israeli government responded to the massacre. At the same time, I am also ashamed at the behavior of some of my fellow Jews following the massacre. Allow me to elaborate.

Recently I was reading *The New York Times* when I came upon a full-page ad condemning the massacre. It was sponsored by the American Jewish Committee (or was it the American Jewish Con-

gress? What is the difference anyway?). The advertisement appealed me. Was it because I am an extreme right-wing Kach supporter? Was it because I don't support the peace process? Or may I am just a bloodthirsty psychopath? Actually I am none of those.

I was appalled because I am disgusted by this frenzied, frantic, slobbering, please-don't-hate-me-I'm-not-one-of-those-Jews, sacred-Jew appeals to the world. How many times do we have to condemn this massacre? Of course any sane person is against it. The Israeli government has condemned it in the strongest of terms. What more do we have to do?

Please, stop groveling for forgiveness. No matter what we do or say, the antisemites of the world are going to hate us anyway.

ZAK MAZUR  
Shorewood, Wisconsin.

### MESSIANISM

Sir, - The recent use of the term "messianic" as something evil and destructive, by the prime minister on down, is to be deplored and rejected. Without the messianic longing of the Jewish people there would have been no Zionism and certainly no State of Israel.

That fundamentalist zealots consider their own brand of messianism the only legitimate one is

certainly no reason to malign one of the most precious gifts to the Jewish people, the age-old messianic dream of freedom and redemption for all men in the spirit of the prophets of Israel.

RABBI NATHAN PETER LEVINSON  
Jerusalem (Mallorca).

### TRADITIONAL MIZRACHI

Sir, - I wish to thank Isi Leibler for his article of April 10, "Retreat into irrelevance," which I am sorry to say, is only too true.

I was brought up in a Mizrahi home and I always knew Mizrahi, not only as a movement, but as a way of life, a bridge between religious and secular Jews, a movement not afraid to stand up for its opinion.

But today, here in Israel, what has become of the NRP? There are no leaders, only demonstrators. When I see in the media abroad pictures of Zevulun Hammer surrounded by a crowd which cries "Rabin murderer" and burns pictures of Rabin, I wonder how he and others with him can be our leaders. And if you tell them that this is no longer your movement, they laugh at you. We are out.

Where are men like Moshe Haim Shapiro? Are they all gone? And if not, are they such cowards that they cannot stand up for their opinions?

In Switzerland, Mizrahi is the only Zionist organization which still works, but in the old-fashioned way. However, we feel lost when we come to Israel. Our children, who live here, live the Mizrahi way. Their children belong to Bnei Akiva. Their wives work for Emunah. But they themselves are not in the NRP. Why should they be?

I can only hope that more men like Isi Leibler will articulate their opinion openly and courageously. Then maybe the NRP will become again the party it used to be and should be.

HULDA LANGBEHEIM-MEISELS  
Netanya (Zurich).

### THE AFULA MASSACRE

Sir, - In the aftermath of the Afula massacre, I imagine the government will now: (a) arrest - without charges - anyone who expresses any positive feelings towards Hamas; (b) call for the removal of all Arabs living in and around Afula; (c) call for a UN declaration condemning the attack; and (d) appoint a new "commission of inquiry" to study the whole affair.

Or is that too much to expect, considering the victims were mostly Jewish this time?

STEWART WEISS  
Ra'anana.



## Blackberries for us all

I listened intently to leaders of the opposition last week, as they went public with their proposed alternatives to the government's policies.

Their alternative scenarios sounded like plans which any Israeli who cherishes his people's destiny could confidently endorse.

Except that this political pipe dream reminded me of the story of Hershele, who sang out in the village that anyone who liked blackberries was invited to his home that Shabbat.

Well, of course, the entire population of the village turned up. Hungry and vociferously, they demanded the blackberries. To which Hershele replied: "Actually, I don't have any blackberries - but now I've found out who likes them in this village!"

I am astonished at the journalists who interviewed the weavers of those alternative plans. Were they so moved by what they heard that they became like the fourth son in the Pessah Haggada, the simple son who doesn't know to ask?

Any political solution predicated agreement between two sides. It isn't enough to satisfy one side only. The plans made public last week raise at least three "simple" questions.

First, they are identical to those of the previous government, which characterized the country's stand from 1977 all the way up to 1992. It was those plans which, more than anything, pushed the Palestinians to the limit of frustration and despair and ignited the intifada.

We are still contending with that uprising, with no solution in sight for the past seven years.

Is there really any reason, therefore, to assume that basic facts have changed, that those pol-

### SHLOMO GAZIT

icies would now be acceptable to the Arabs?

Second, and this largely arises out of the first question: What is the certainty, prospect or even hope that this approach will interest any Arab leader, whether from the PLO leadership or the administered territories?

What the opposition is offering

The policies the opposition unveiled last week sounded like pie in the sky

is, in effect, no more than continued Israeli occupation - which we've already had for 27 years. We have learned to our cost that it constitutes no solution.

Third, the main leverage employed by opposition spokesmen in attacking the government is cynical exploitation of Palestinian terrorist attacks as "eternal proof" of the failure of Yitzhak Rabin's peace policy. "Look," these spokesmen assert, "you promised us peace - but instead we're facing a never-ending wave of attacks!"

Yet do the opposition's policies contain even the iota of a chance that they will bring an end to the violence, that they will make the Palestinians desist from their struggle for liberation from occupation?

WHAT A pity those media interviewers didn't ask the brass opposition spokesmen this question, for their policy is what brought us

the intifada. It would be refreshing to hear their promises and commitments.

The only opposition representative who spoke logically and consistently was MK Rehavam Ze'evi. And he couldn't conjure up any magic formula for persuading the Palestinians (1.9 million in the territories; 2.7m. altogether if Ze'evi includes the Israeli Arabs) to go along with his notion of voluntary transfer outside the boundaries of the Land of Israel.

For Ze'evi's plan to succeed, three conditions must be met: • The key word is "voluntary." I doubt whether Ze'evi himself believes that all the Arabs of the Land of Israel will agree to just get up and leave.

• The plan would need the consent of neighboring Arab states. There could only be a transfer of Arabs from Israel across the borders of Egypt, Jordan or Lebanon. It wouldn't be enough for the Palestinians to go along with the idea; some country would have to open its gates and absorb the exodus.

• Moleket has given no hint as to how it would solve this "marginal" question.

• There would be a point to proposing transfer only if it could truly bring an end to the Israeli-Arab conflict. Is there really any chance of such an irresponsible plan getting off the ground?

It has to be stated plainly. A Palestinian transfer would plunge Israel into a permanent war with the entire Arab world (perhaps the Moslem world, too). Such a war would again make us the world's lepers.

The writer, a former chief of IDF Intelligence, is a senior research fellow at the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, Tel Aviv University.

## 'I have no other buyers'

### SHAYA KARLINSKY

I had a friend. In the real-estate boom, after watching the value of his friends' investments double and triple in value, he bought a house for \$700,000 with confidence that it would keep appreciating in value. When its value passed \$1 million, he was sitting on top of the world.

He got a rude shock and a basic lesson in economics when real-estate values plummeted. When he needed to sell, he couldn't accept the fact that he would lose money, and put his house on the market for \$700,000.

No one would pay even a fraction of that price, but my friend refused to lower it, and no one came to look at his house.

One day, someone knocked on his door and said, "I want to buy your house. I am willing to pay \$700,000. But I can only give you \$5,000 down. I will pay you the rest over the next 12 months."

Realizing that he had no other customers, my friend agreed. He made an appointment with his lawyer to draw up the papers.

When his friends heard about it, they were appalled. The potential buyer was an infamous businessman with underworld ties. He had declared bankruptcy six times during the previous decade, had no money and desperately needed to show ownership of some real-estate holding to prevent the bank from foreclosing on his other properties. The last person who had tried taking him to court had had his legs smashed by thugs.

It was clear that my friend would be in danger of losing the house if he went through with the deal.

"But no one else is willing to pay my price," he protested. "I have no other buyers."

Wanting to recoup his investment and unwilling to call off the deal, the warnings nevertheless made my friend cautious enough to include in the contract clauses that would allow him to cancel the deal if the buyer didn't fulfill

his obligations.

Unfortunately, the buyer didn't make the first payment. When my friend called him to ask why, he said he was having some temporary financial difficulties. "But," he said, "if you let me move in now, it will ensure that all the other payments will be made on time. Otherwise we'll have to cancel the deal."

Before my friend embarked on such a costly deal, he should have made sure his partner was reliable

Everyone warned my friend that he would lose his house. But he agreed to the request. "I have no other buyer for my house," he explained.

TO JUSTIFY missing the following payment, the buyer asked my friend to understand the tremendous financial pressures he was under in making this purchase. "After all," he said, "I paid a very high price."

Needless to say, the buyer never made any payments, and after repeatedly refusing to cancel the deal since he "had no other buyers," and his buyer really was "under tremendous pressure," my friend finally decided he had no choice but to go to court.

Then he got a brick thrown through his window with a note attached, threatening him with serious bodily injury if he didn't drop all his claims and disappear from the scene.

No one had the heart to tell him, "I told you so." But it was obvious from the beginning what a serious mistake my friend had made. He never realized why this person was willing to "buy" his house when no one else would.

"We have no other peace partners except Arafat," says Yitzhak Rabin, after Arafat's numerous violations of the Oslo accords. "We have no other peace partners," he says, to justify agreeing to the many irrational things Arafat has demanded. "We have to understand the pressures Arafat is under in making peace with us."

At a certain point, one needs to ask: Don't those pressures make it impossible for Arafat to be a "peace" partner? How come no one else is willing to make peace with us, while Arafat is? And does becoming our "peace partner" magically give Arafat the ability to deliver on his end of the bargain?

It seems like classic Jewish arrogance for us to have the confidence that Arafat will live up to a deal made with the Jewish state, despite his abysmal track record on honoring previous agreements with his Arab brothers.

Only blindness could make us ignore the likelihood that what happened in Lebanon will repeat itself in Gaza. Only the irrational need to "make a deal" could enable us to ignore all the clear warning signals being issued at every stage of the negotiations.

The tremendous internal pressures that Arafat is under, that prevent him from condemning terror - let alone controlling it - should make us wonder how reliable a partner he is in the very expensive deal we are making.

At some point, "Arafat is our only partner for peace" stops becoming an answer. It starts to become a question.

The writer is dean of the David Shapell College of Jewish Studies in Jerusalem.

## Hearts and heads

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

NEVER has my nonmembership in the Histadrut been as great an asset as it is today.

As a member of the Labor Party Conference and Central Committee and a staunch supporter of democracy, I feel bound by the results of the primaries which determined Haim Haberfeld as Labor's candidate for the secretary-generalship of the Histadrut labor federation.

And yet I wholeheartedly support former minister of health MK Haim Ramon in his battle to get through the Knesset a National Health Insurance Bill which will allow Israelis to choose freely which health fund they join, without that decision being affected by whether or not they wish to be Histadrut members.

I also support Ramon's battle to bring about real changes in the Histadrut, so it can fulfill its role as a labor federation, an organization catering exclusively to the workers, their interests and welfare, offering them trade-union services as well as social, eco-

If Ramon wins, he will turn the Histadrut around - his political future depends on it

nomic and educational services.

Since the Histadrut is essentially an integral part of the Labor movement and its major political representative, the Labor Party, a strong and healthy Histadrut, serving the workers well, can only benefit the Labor Party.

Today's Histadrut is more of a burden than an asset to the Labor Party, despite the organizational infrastructure it offers the party at election time. What happened to Ramon's National Health Insurance Bill is but one example.

Haim Haberfeld is an intelligent and knowledgeable man who, when he isn't being nasty to Ramon (which he started being the moment Ramon first proposed his health bill), can even be charming. However, he is also cynical and fatalistic when it comes to weeding out Histadrut employees who receive full salaries but have done literally nothing for years.

BUT IT isn't only petty corruption at the various levels of the labor federation which needs to be dealt with by the Haberfelds of the Histadrut. There is also the mismanagement of Histadrut property, about which the Histadrut comptroller, former MK Naftali Blumenthal, has warned.

There is the de facto bankruptcy of the Histadrut's pension funds, whose liabilities exceed its assets by about 20-30 billion (!!) shekels. Something has to be done to stop the pension funds going down the drain like the Histadrut's insurance company, Hasmeh.

Then there is Kupat Holim, which currently has an excellent, nonpolitical management but cannot recover financially unless it balances its books. This cannot happen as long as the accounts of Kupat Holim and the Histadrut are intertwined.

The government might be called upon to subsidize the health services which the citizens of Israel receive - but not a giant voluntary organization which won't let the State Comptroller scrutinize its books and activities.

One could go on and mention the sorry state of the Histadrut's sports association, Hapoel, and of its excellent daily, *Davar*.

Drastic changes are undoubtedly called for, and I don't believe that Haberfeld - who became acting Histadrut secretary general through a technicality soon after Yisrael Kessar became minister of transport in July 1992 - is the man to do the job.

That leaves the question: Who can - the Likud's Ya'acov Shamai, or Haim Ramon?

Shamai's party is committed to breaking up the Histadrut, though I suspect that if it were ever to gain control of the organization, it would continue to run it more or less as Haberfeld, Kessar and Yeroham Meshel did, only to the advantage of the Likud.

Should Ramon manage to beat Haberfeld, I don't know whether he can do what needs to be done. I don't even know whether he is capable of beating Haberfeld, irrespective of the opinion polls.

What I do know is that Ramon will do his best, not only because his heart and head are in the right place - but because his political future depends on it.

The writer is editor of the Labor Movement monthly, *Spectrum*.



# Hearts and heads

SUSAN HATTIS ROLES

NEVER has my domestic partnership in the Histadrut been as great an asset as it is today.

As a member of the Labor Party Conference and Central Committee and a staunch supporter of democracy, I feel bound by the results of the primaries which have named Haim Haberfeld as the party's candidate for the secretary-generalship of the Histadrut labor federation.

And yet I wholeheartedly support former minister of health MK Haim Ramon in his battle to get through the Knesset a National Health Insurance Bill which will allow Israelis to choose freely which health fund they join, without that decision being affected by whether or not they wish to be Histadrut members.

I also support Ramon's battle to bring about real changes in the Histadrut, so it can fulfill its role as a labor federation, an organization catering exclusively to the workers, their interests and welfare, offering them trade-union services as well as social, educational and cultural services.

Since the Histadrut is essentially an internal part of the labor movement and its major representative, the Labor Party, a strong and healthy Histadrut serving the workers and their needs is a benefit to the Labor Party.

Thus, the Histadrut is more of a burden than an asset to the Labor Party. Despite the organizational structure it offers, it is a party of education time. What's more, Ramon's National Health Insurance Bill is being blocked.

Haim Haberfeld is an excellent and knowledgeable leader, who isn't being nominated because he started his career in the Histadrut. However, he is a good chairman, but he is not a good leader.

There is a Kapat Hahitadrut, which is an excellent management body, but it is not a good leader. This committee is the account of the Histadrut, and the Histadrut is not a good leader.

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## Ante Up

### International Investors Bet Everything On Anything

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

THERE is a memorable scene in the musical "Guys and Dolls" where Nathan Detroit wants to bet Sky Masterson on whether Mindy's Restaurant sells more cheesecake each day than strudel. As Nathan points out, Sky Masterson will bet on anything, from caterpillar races to his own body temperature, so why not cheesecake? It is a useful scene to keep in mind when trying to understand some of the exotic global cyber-investing now taking place through hedge funds, derivatives or interest rate swaps. Investors today can bet on anything.

Got a feeling that the spread between German interest rates and French interest rates is going to narrow in the next 90 days? No problem. Some investment bank will create a strategy, and buy the bonds, the currencies and the futures contracts for you to bet that hunch. Some bank might even loan you the money to expand your bet so that if you win, you win really big. If you lose, though, you could end up like Procter & Gamble last week. You thought P. & G. made toothpaste and diapers, but like so many multinational companies they are also scouring the globe for exotic currency transactions or interest-rate bets to balance out the risks of doing business in many different countries. Betting wrong on some of this exotica, though, just cost P. & G.'s shareholders \$102 million. That's a lot of diapers.

But, one might ask, who cares? It's just one company. Or it's just a few high-rolling speculators, like the billionaire George Soros, whose hedge fund — a deep-pocketed partnership that invests in currencies, stocks and bonds around the globe — dropped \$600 million a few weeks ago betting wrong against the Japanese yen. In fact, though, Mr. Soros and P. & G. are the most speculative tip of an iceberg that now extends deep into the American heartland. International investing is now all the rage. Banks do it, mutual funds do it, university endowments do it, even the proverbial "little guy" is now playing global monopoly through his pension fund, even if he doesn't know it. Most of them are not betting with complex, high-risk strategies, as P. & G. was, but rather plain vanilla stocks and bonds, ranging from the Shanghai Stock Exchange to Frankfurt.

In 1993 alone, total American portfolio investment abroad — including pension funds, banks, mutual funds and private partnerships — was about \$125 billion, which was triple the average level of the previous two years. Several forces have contributed to this phenomenon, from advances in communications and global information to a slow, steady decline of worldwide interest rates in recent years, which created an unusually stable investment environment abroad for both bonds and stocks.

"Investing abroad looked like shooting fish in a barrel for the past few years," said Robert Giordano, director of economic research at Goldman Sachs & Co. "But such opportunities arrive very infrequently. The norm is more of a roller-coaster ride, like we've just come through. That doesn't mean it is not the right thing



Phil Foster

to do, but anyone interested in a fast buck should go elsewhere."

Another lesson of the recent volatility has to do with the oldest principle of investing: diversifying one's portfolio among stocks, bonds, cash, mutual funds and markets to spread the risks. Global investing is another way to diversify. But in recent months global markets, from stocks to bonds, were all off at the same time, dragged down partly by the fact that they were so intertwined that losses by big investors in the Japanese yen set off a chain reaction that eventually helped drag down European markets — even though the levels of inflation, unemployment, interest rates and other economic fundamentals in Europe were very different from Japan.

#### Jumping Out of Windows

"We are now so interconnected in the marketplace that the whole idea of portfolio diversification by going into many different investment instruments becomes more questionable," said the market expert Henry Kaufman. Moreover, global markets are much less liquid than the American one, meaning that when they are falling it is much more difficult to sell out because there are fewer buyers — especially for some of the exotic financial instruments tailored for only a very small group of potential investors. It's hard enough to unload stocks and bonds when the American markets are in free fall; it can be nearly impossible in Malaysia or Paris when people there start jumping out of windows.

Also, because markets are now so global, the traditional regulatory institutions that are supposed to moni-

tor them cannot see the whole playing field anymore. And even if they could, they don't have the authority to intervene in markets overseas. American bank regulators watch the American banks, insurance regulators watch the insurance companies, securities regulators watch the brokers, "but nobody can look over the whole

#### It's not just high rollers' money anymore. It's almost everyone's.

field, which has become highly integrated and homogenized," said Mr. Kaufman. "Some of the excesses and dynamics can go unrecognized before it is too late."

The reason that Representative Henry B. Gonzalez, the Texas Democrat who heads the House Banking Committee, called a hearing last week was to find out if any of the regulators had a full grasp of what was going on with hedge funds; he got only a very tentative answer. "As I understand the activity now," Mr. Gonzalez said, "you have anywhere — it's not really known or established — from half a million to a million operators throughout the world who, with a computer and a modem and then some line of credit, perhaps as little or as much as \$100,000, can enter into the speculative market."

This is not only a problem for regulators, but also investors, who often don't really understand what they are buying into or what a company they may own shares in, like Procter & Gamble, is buying into. In the old days, said a top official at the Federal Reserve, if you looked over a company's balance sheet you could quickly see how much cash it had easily available, what its risks were if interest rates suddenly went up, and how indebted it was to different banks. "You would add it all up in your head and have a pretty good idea of their risk exposure," the official said. "But now, the ability of institutions to quickly shift their foreign interest rate exposures or engage in highly sophisticated financial moves, makes it very hard to ascertain their risk exposure from just looking over their balance sheet."

Which brings us back to the wisdom of Sky Masterson, who in the end turned down Nathan Detroit's offer to bet on Mindy's cheesecake because of a lesson his father had taught him: When a bet sounds too good to be true, it usually is. Sky's father's advice, which might be useful for all international investors, goes like this:

"Son," the old guy says, "I am sorry that I am not able to bankroll you to a very large start, but not having any potatoes to give you I am now going to stake you to some very valuable advice. One of these days in your travels a guy is going to come to you and show you a nice, brand-new deck of cards on which the seal is not yet broken, and this guy is going to offer to bet you that he can make the jack of spades jump out of the deck and squirt cider in your ear. But son, do not bet this man. For as sure as you stand there you are going to wind up with an earful of cider."

## Building a Better Brain for Baby

By GEORGE JOHNSON

IN a series of classic experiments beginning in the early 1960's, neuroscientists subjected kittens to all kinds of strange childhoods. Some were raised with one eye sutured shut or covered by an opaque contact lens. Others were reared in a visual world consisting of nothing but vertical or horizontal stripes.

Then, all of a sudden, the veils were lifted. Normalcy prevailed. But from the point of view of the kittens, nothing had really changed. Eyes deprived of light in those first crucial days were now blind. Kittens raised in a vertical world were unable to see horizontal lines. They might as well have been asked to detect radio waves. For lack of stimulation, the neurological wiring — the connections, called synapses, that pass signals from neuron to neuron — had not developed.

Not all was lost, however. If the blinders were removed early enough, the brain would spring back from the deprivation. In a matter of days, new synapses sprouted. The blind eye

would learn to see, the brain to comprehend perpendicularity. But if the scientists waited too long, the damage was irreversible. The window of development slammed shut forever.

Use them or lose them. This lesson about synapses — long known to neuroscientists — created a stir when it surfaced last week in a report by the Carnegie Corporation of New York about the plight of American children living in poverty.

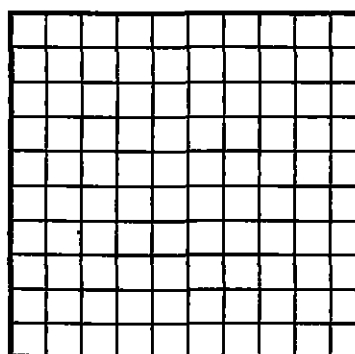
Raising the frightening possibility that deprived infants are left with permanently stunted brains, the group called for more support for child care and preschool programs like Head Start; it asked for more liberal policies on family leave. Otherwise, the implication was, children were in danger of ending up like the kittens, neurologically walled off from all but a fraction of the world's informational riches.

The vast, gray expanse of neuroscientific literature is full of studies that lend support to this grim possibility. Over the years, scientists have shown that rats raised in stimulating

Continued on page 4

#### How an Infant Makes Sense of the World

There are no absolutes in the study of the brain's mechanisms, but this is one widely accepted theory as to how infant brains acquire knowledge.



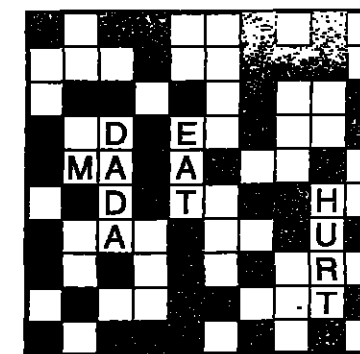
A newborn's brain is a tabula rasa made up of billions of neurons densely interconnected by trillions of synapses.



Once the newborn begins to recognize things around him, the neural tangle is pruned. Synapses that are not needed become inactive and neurons die.



The neural circuitry that remains then becomes organized into structures that store knowledge about the world.



If the newborn is not stimulated, too much circuitry becomes inactive, making it harder to process new ideas and make new connections.

#### 'Yankee Go Home' Bosnian bombings bring America-hating back into vogue in Russia.

By Steven Erlanger

3



США — ГНЕЗДО САТАНЫ  
USA — SATAN'S NEST

Yankee-  
oo home!

A Russian protest against NATO.

#### The Chosen Generations later, Europeans' one-time colonial favorites remain scapegoats.

By William E. Schmidt

2



#### Campaign Postcards Goat bile baths, awkwardness and exuberance in South Africa.

By Bill Keller

3

A Mandela supporter in South Africa.



# The World

## Once Chosen, Tribal Elites Now Suffer Consequences

By WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT

**T**HEY are tall and narrow featured, and during the colonial era in central Africa, the Tutsi were among Africa's most remarkable elites. While they numbered only a small minority among the majority Hutu, the Tutsi not only administered Rwanda and neighboring Burundi, but the Germans and, later, the Belgians celebrated them with a kind of Wagnerian romanticism, assuring them the best jobs and favored treatment. Even entrance to school was fixed in the Tutsi's favor: admission to college was limited to those who could pass a minimum height test.

But over the last 40 years, after the Belgians left Africa and Rwanda began to grapple with the uncertainty and turbulence of majority rule, the Tutsi sinecure unraveled. Tribal uprisings among the Hutu singled out the Tutsi for reprisal; hundreds of thousands fled, tens of thousands were massacred. Last week, in the latest and most horrific spasm of ethnic and political violence yet, uncounted thousands of Tutsi were slaughtered by Hutu gangs and soldiers, who went on a bloody rampage after the Hutu presidents of both Rwanda and Burundi died in a suspicious plane crash.

Beyond central Africa, far away from the streets of Kigali, where machete-wielding youth dragged victims from their houses and hacked them to death on the spot, the scale of the violence seems beyond rational accounting. Yet even before the end of the cold war and the collapse of Soviet rule unleashed hidden ethnic fury and hatred within places like the former Yugoslavia, Africa and much of the developing world have been struggling for nearly half a century to come to terms with grinding ethnic and tribal rivalries that remain, in a way, one of the most enduring legacies of their colonial past.

To varying degrees, the Maronites in Lebanon and the Copts in Egypt, the Sikhs in India and the Vietnamese in Cambodia have also paid, like the Tutsi, the price of having been singled out. These were groups that had been disproportionately chosen to fill the bureaucracies or staff the schools or run the armies of European empire, much to the resentment of others in the population whom they helped to rule, and whose own grievances sometimes took violent form in the year following independence.

For the French or the British or the Germans, the tendency to settle on one group among many underscored, at heart, a practical and economic necessity: To administer their far-flung holdings, the European pow-

### The European colonialists were experts at exploiting ethnic tensions.

ers needed locals to rule in their place. But too often, said Amitav Ghosh, an Indian novelist who was trained as a sociologist, the Europeans deliberately settled on selected minority groups to serve as their collaborators. "The idea was to create a kind of client community, and dependency," said Mr. Ghosh. "It was a way of insuring loyalty."

In superimposing what in some cases was a new hierarchy atop an existing social system, colonialism gave a new shape and tension to relationships between different ethnic groups, even if it did not reorder them entirely. In Rwanda, the Tutsi historically had been the feudal overlords, although their pre-colonial relations with the Hutu were marked by a great degree of flexibility.

Under the Belgians, however, said Alison DesForge, an African historian, the system was made more rigid. "The colonial system reinforced the status of the Tutsi, by emphasizing the differences between the groups." Among other things, the Belgians even introduced identity cards that required that everyone be identified by their tribal origin.

All of this created a rich broth of grievances and



Edward, Prince of Wales, reviewed Kikuyu warriors in Nairobi between the World Wars. The tribesmen bore feather pom-poms on their spears as a show of peace.

resentments that, in the post-colonial period, easily lent itself to the manipulations of local politicians looking to excite popular support. In Rwanda, the awful bloodshed and reprisal killings by Hutu against Tutsi last week were not entirely spontaneous; for years, the regime of President Juvenal Habyarimana, the Hutu strongman who was killed in the plane crash 10 days ago, had stoked the fires of ethnic hatred, providing weapons and direction for tribal gangs.

### 'A Self-Perpetuating Process'

"In a way, it is a self-perpetuating process," said Gareth Austin, a professor of history at the London School of Economics. "Just as the Europeans were able to divide and rule, by choosing one group or another as their surrogates, so are the post-colonial political leaders, who now wield tribalism and ethnicity as a kind of flag to whip up political support. The long-term lesson is, tribalism and ethnicity works."

In some ways, the very tribalism or contemporary ethnic rivalries that have contributed to the polarization of ethnic politics in northern India or parts of Africa were, at root, European inventions, reflecting a mix of political expediency and, at times, spurious racial science. It was the British, for example, who filled their colonial armies with Sikhs or Gurkhas or Masai, because the British concluded that they were "martial races," courageous and disciplined by nature.

Even more bald was the attachment Europeans developed toward the Tutsi, an attraction that was, at root, racial. In the late 19th century, the Tutsi were even celebrated among Europeans as the descendants of the biblical patriarch Ham, a lighter-skinned people whose narrower features reminded Europeans of themselves. In western Africa, too, said Peter Ekeh, the head of African-American studies at Buffalo University, the British and the Germans turned to the Fulani, a minority people who were the existing elite, because of their regal bearing. But in Guinea, the French passed them over for the very same reason.

"The French had just come out of their own revolution, and they found the Fulani too aristocratic," said Mr. Ekeh.

It is wrong to suggest that the colonial era is the direct cause of the bloodshed and ethnic tension that has afflicted Rwanda or other parts of the developing world. In recent years, growing poverty, disease and corruption have also stretched the frayed social fabric of these societies, and given rise to a post-colonial class structure where education and jobs are increasingly hard to come by.

"The structure of post-colonial society has perpetuated these conditions, and, if anything, created an even greater emphasis on ethnicity," said David Newbury, of the University of North Carolina.

"One should not undervalue the underlying indigenous forces," said Ms. DesForge, a central African specialist. "But power relationships within these societies have been shifted in ways that no one could perceive or predict. If nothing else, this legacy has increasingly provided ruthless or ambitious people with opportunities to manipulate these tensions to their own advantage."

## Embers From Past Ignite Suspicions in Mexico

By TIM GOLDEN

**O**N the morning in 1968, after the worst political violence of Mexico's last half century, residents of the capital could read through their newspapers without ever learning that soldiers had killed scores and perhaps hundreds of students at what had begun as a peaceful demonstration. The papers, under tight Government control, wrote of student provocateurs firing against the army.

In the years afterward, under elected leaders who proclaimed themselves democratic, hundreds more politically motivated killings took place without prosecutions, punishment, or the killers becoming known. So it was to be expected that even before officials announced that at least seven men had participated in the March 23 assassination of the governing party presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio, Mexicans would see other hands behind the husky, 23-year-old factory worker whom they watched over and over on television pulling the trigger.

The jailing of three men who had been recruited to help with Mr. Colosio's security in the gritty Tijuana barrio where he was killed after a rally has scarcely dampened the overwhelming public skepticism that those responsible for Mr. Colosio's death will be brought to justice. The release of two others for lack of evidence has even prompted speculation that there was never a conspiracy at all. But whatever the results of the investigation, it is already become clear that some things in Mexico are quite different this time.

As people fled the shooting, policemen working for opposition-party governments of the city of Tijuana and the state of Baja California were around to grab some of them, including a Federal state-security agent with a suspicious lot of blood on his shirt. While the authorities took their initial testimony from the accused killer, Mario Aburto Martinez, an independent human rights advocate sat by him taking notes.

Before investigators had presented their analysis of the crime, once-submissive newspapers and television stations were poring over photographs and videotapes, following the movements of the young assassin and noticing who moved beside him. Reflecting Mexico's growing closeness to the United States, the coverage was unusually binational. For papers like The San Diego Union-Tribune, the assassination was a local story.

President Carlos Salinas de Gortari might well want to control disclosures in the case. Even if there is nothing to suspicions that the killing might have been ordered from within what Mexicans call "el sistema," the political system that his party has dominated for 65 years, Mr. Salinas has a great stake in a convincing outcome: the stability of his administration; the image of a striving, modernizing country; the election that his second handpicked candidate, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, will face on Aug. 21.

### Plenty of Theories

Among the countless theories about why Mr. Colosio might have been killed, one holds that he angered or frightened Mr. Salinas with the more forceful call for political change he began to make in the last weeks of his campaign. After the President allowed his ambitious peace envoy to Chiapas, Manuel Camacho Solis, to upstage the candidate with similar calls of his own, Mr. Colosio began calling for new steps to democratize the country, including a reduction in the vast powers of the presidency. One problem with this theory is that Mr. Colosio, like all governing party nominees, usually coordinated his political distance from the government with the incumbent himself. Another is the predictably damaging impact that the assassination has had on Mr. Salinas and his administration.

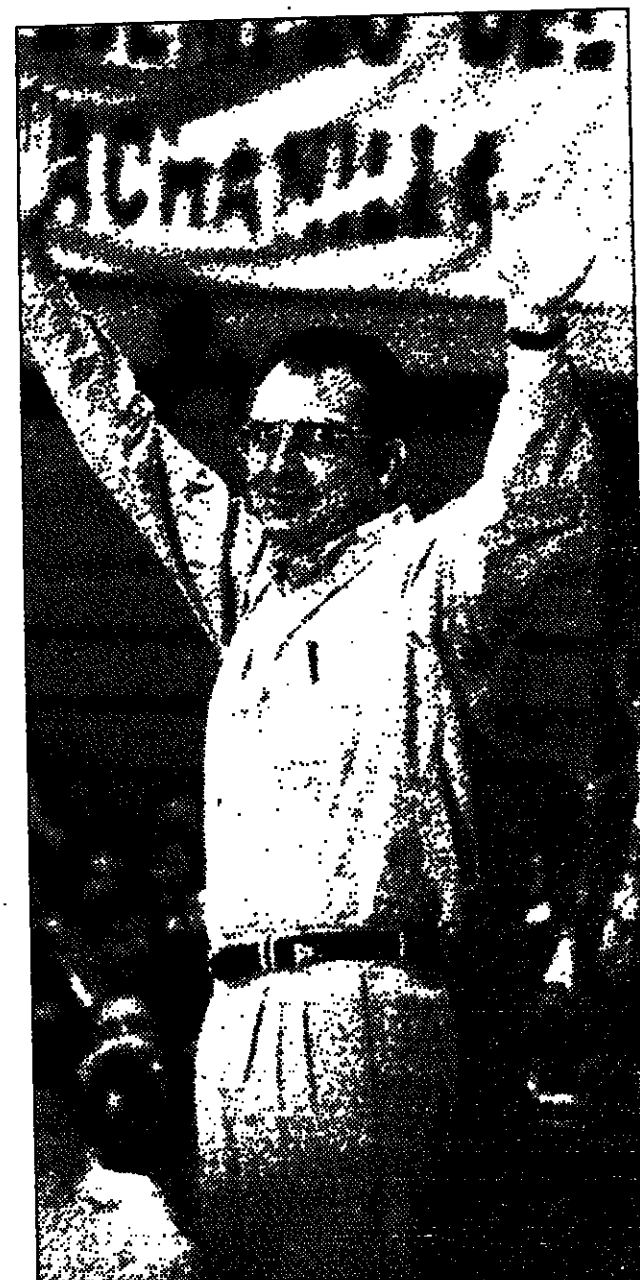
Other possibilities are not much more convincing. Without offering proof, some Mexican officials have begun to suggest privately that narcotics traffickers could have killed Mr. Colosio to destabilize the country. Since last May, the Government has been hunting the leaders of a powerful Tijuana-based smuggling group it blames for murdering a Catholic cardinal in a rain of gunfire intended for rival traffickers. But in contrast with their counterparts in Colombia, the big Mexican traffickers have generally confined their violence to one another, buying off police and Government officials while avoiding violent confrontations with the state.

Perhaps the most widespread belief is that Mr. Colosio was done in by a traditionalist faction within his

own party. Even some Government officials subscribe to this notion, suspecting that hard-line party members with ties to corrupt agents of the security forces felt threatened by Mr. Colosio's calls for change, were angered by the conciliatory approach in Chiapas, were afraid for their control over illicit businesses, or hoped to regain power in the struggle over the succession.

The idea of such a conspiracy may follow less from any specific knowledge of the business ties or political ambitions of the hard-liners than from a belief in the power and potential evil of those tied to "Gobernacion," as Mexico's interior ministry is known in Spanish.

It is also at odds with the fact that Mr. Zedillo, the President's predictable nominee, was seen as considerably less amenable to the old guard than his predecessor. Though Mr. Colosio wanted to remake the party he had once led along more modern lines, he had carefully



Zedillo campaigning in Mexicali, Mexico.

built alliances with many of its former leaders.

Still, whether or not the prosecutors find reason to scrutinize the activities of party conservatives, the investigation has already begun to revive the confrontation between figures of the country's past and forces more associated with the first-world nation that Mr. Salinas has urged Mexicans to envision.

On Saturday, for example, one formidable party traditionalist, former interior minister Fernando Gutiérrez Barrios, marked a limit to the new vigor of the Mexican press. Following two articles in the Mexico City daily Reforma that quoted vague sources cited in an American academic's book and the French newspaper Le Monde as associating Mr. Gutiérrez Barrios with drug trafficking, Fidel Castro and Mr. Colosio's death, the Mexican paper carried a front-page announcement from the former minister. He said he would be suing the book's author and Le Monde for libel.



### Israel Turns 46

Young Israeli settlers played with army guns at an exhibition of weapons in the West Bank town of Kiryat Arba on Thursday, the anniversary of the creation of the state of Israel.



## The World

## Anti-Western Winds Gain Force in Russia

By STEVEN ERLANGER

**T**HE UNITED STATES gave the Russian Government a sizable and unwelcome jolt last week with the bombing of the Bosnian Serbs. Because the Clinton Administration didn't bother to advise Russia in advance, another rung on the ladder of trust seems to have snapped. The Russian reaction — humiliated, angry, even petulant — had a familiar ring, but from another era. It united ultranationalist politicians with the Government of President Boris N. Yeltsin in a fashion that signals a revived and growing anti-Westernism.

It is one thing for Ivan Rybkin, the Communist who is the speaker of Parliament, to "demand an immediate stop" to what he called "the unsanctioned use of NATO forces." Or for Pravda to call the NATO action "aggression in the name of peace-

Russia," Mr. Shakrai said. "I think this is a blow to the prestige of Russia. It is a blow to reforms in Russia." And he added that the only group to benefit is "the national patriots," whose stock rises each time Mr. Yeltsin and the Russian position are ignored by the West.

American officials seem to think Moscow's pique is rhetorical, strident, even childish, and that it will pass. But the perception that NATO — read the United States — went ahead and bombed Russia's historic allies without thinking to inform Russia (which also had peacekeeping troops on the ground) may have changed Moscow's relations with Washington in a more fundamental way.

With the bombs may have gone the chance for a smooth diplomatic draining of the Bosnian quagmire and the easy integration of Russia into NATO's Partnership for Peace (assuming Washington ever really wanted Russia in such close quarters with NATO).

Already Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev and Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev have given up on the possibility of signing a framework agreement for the Partnership for Peace next Thursday, saying that any Russian relationship with NATO requires deeper analysis and a role for Russia "appropriate to its might and size" as "a great military and nuclear power."

It was Mr. Kozyrev and General Grachev who had pushed the angry and impulsive Mr. Yeltsin back toward signing the document this week after the Clinton Administration, in their eyes, made too big a deal of the Aldrich Ames spying case. But now Mr. Kozyrev, too, seems to have given up the idea of signing for a while.

His spokesman, the usually careful Grigory Karasin, said that Russia had drawn "the necessary conclusions" from the raid. "We are against the practice whereby Russia is only consulted in the expectation we will give an affirmative 'yes,'" he said.

And General Grachev said bluntly: "I don't like it when people tell me one thing and do another. It seems we have to think again about our attitude to the Partnership, how Russia would join it and the role it would play."

While nationalist language and posturing is heard from every political sector in Russia these days, the soil of disappointment in

## Complaints about the Bosnia raids are not just pique, and they come from reformers, not just the right.

keeping" and ask: "Why are foreign aircraft flying over Slavic soil?" Or for the operative nationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy to fulminate about bombing NATO bases in Italy, to threaten to use his "atomic pistol" against demonstrators in Strasbourg and to vow: "We won't let ourselves be Zionized, Americanized or Islamized."

But it is quite another thing when Sergei Shakrai, a Deputy Prime Minister and a reformer, says that the NATO bombing "was not so much targeted at Serb positions as at the internal political situation in Russia."

"The unilateral way in which this decision was taken is indicative of the approach to



Reacting to NATO air strikes on Bosnian Serbs last week, Russians protested at the American Consulate in St. Petersburg.

which a new anti-Westernism can flourish is already spread.

Officials in Washington say they know about Russian feelings of humiliation after the collapse of Moscow's empire, about Russia's abiding ambivalence toward the West and about the perceived need for all politicians here to make a nod to Mr. Zhirinovskiy's ultranationalist noises. Yet to Russians, it seems as if Washington really believes that all the disappointment and the nationalist reaction are merely rhetorical or temporary.

## Open Resentments

These days, Russian officials are far more open about their resentments: They are tired of being patronized by the Americans, whose talk of "partnership" is perceived here as increasingly rapid, reactive and hypocritical. Even those officials close to the West, who share the aspirations for a Europeanized Russia that is democratic and free, are fed up with being taken for granted.

They say that they have stopped believing

in Western promises of significant aid and that they feel betrayed by the inconstancy and fatigue shown by the West since it became clear that Russia's transition to stable politics and the market would be long and complicated.

In other words, the disillusionment in Washington is feeding a cycle of mutual disappointment and impatience, and Mr. Yeltsin finds it harder to defend the notion of partnership.

It is not only Mr. Zhirinovskiy who argues that the West engineered the collapse of the Soviet Union and wants a weak, destabilized Russia, economically dependent on Western investment and selling its brainpower, science, oil, timber and gas on the cheap. It is not only the Communists who are offended by the rapid expansion of Westerners and Western products in Moscow, or by the sense that a Western market has thus far brought mostly speculation, criminality and open corruption.

These are criticisms heard regularly from centrists, industrialists and even disappoint-

ed democrats like Vitaly Tretyakov, editor of Nezavisimaya Gazeta.

And as Washington tries to argue that NATO merely works for the United Nations, and that bombing the Serbs was simply intended to protect U.N. peacekeepers — and was not a military intervention to stop the Serbs overrunning Gorazde — America's friends in Moscow have a difficult time defending its policy. America's enemies here have a hard time keeping a straight face.

But when Mr. Yeltsin, humiliated, goes public with his humiliation, it only strengthens his critics. And when in a lurching effort to co-opt the ultranationalists, officials like Mr. Kozyrev echo their themes, it only endorses them.

As Natalya B. Ivanova, deputy editor of the monthly Znamya, said bitterly, "These days, Zhirinovskiy is just Kozyrev in caricature." In the new unity of tone on foreign policy between the Duma and the Yeltsin Government on Bosnia, she said, "I very much fear the beginning of a new state ideology."

## 'Friendly Fire' in Iraq

## The Pentagon Re-Examines Hair Triggers

By MICHAEL S. GORDON

**T**HE deadly case of mistaken identity in which two F-15C fighter planes shot down a pair of Army helicopters ferrying allied officials over northern Iraq last week is more than a baffling mystery for military investigators.

It has also set the Pentagon thinking about the tricky business of making rules of combat for the netherworld between war and peace. The immediate issue is how to set the wisest rules of engagement for a new military concept — the air exclusion zone, now in use in both Iraq and Bosnia.

The American military's attitudes toward Bosnia and Iraq are different in fundamental ways. The most important is that in Bosnia, the military has tried to avoid being drawn into the fighting, even in the face of international promises to give some protection to the Muslims, while in Iraq they long ago decided who the villain was, fought him, and are now trying to keep him under control.

In Bosnia, this makes for caution, in the form of tight control on when pilots can fire their weapons. In Iraq, on the other hand, there is a premium on stopping quickly any violation of the terms Saddam Hussein has had to accept since the Persian Gulf war. This is the kind of approach that ran put a pilot on hair trigger.

In northern Iraq, American pilots have operated according to permissive rules of engagement that dispense with the requirement to issue warnings over the radio to invading aircraft or to get approval from senior officers back in Turkey before firing.

In Bosnia, however, warnings and high-level approval from superiors at a NATO command center in Italy are a must.

One issue illuminated by the "friendly fire" episode is just how different the rules of engagement are in the two cases, even though each involves American and allied forces to bar flights in a specified area. But does it make sense to operate under such different rules?

Each air exclusion zone has a different history. The zone over northern Iraq was established soon after the Gulf war in 1991, when Mr. Hussein defied American expectations that he would be overthrown and attacked the rebellious Kurdish minority. Washington and its allies responded by setting up a militarily protected Kurdish enclave in the north. A no-flight ban in the south was added in 1992 to give the Shiites there some protection, although nothing was done to stop Iraqi ground attacks.

More recently, a no-flight zone was established over Bosnia to stop the Serbs from launching bombing raids against the Muslims. The ban has been generally successful in stopping Serbian air strikes, but has done virtually nothing to turn the tide of the battle, since the Serbian offensive has largely been a ground operation.

While the no-flight zones are a limited measure, the American advantage in air power has meant that they have been enforced at little human cost to the United States. That is, until American prowess was mistakenly self-directed and two Air Force fighters blew the two Army Blackhawk helicopters out of the sky.

The blunder led to the deaths of all 26 on board and wiped out the team of Western officers that had led the field operation for the Kurds. Now, the Pentagon has belatedly begun to take a fresh look at the administration of the air exclusion zones and to consider whether caution might not wisely be made the general rule.

By BILL KELLER

**Soweto, February 1994.** Roelf Meyer, President F. W. de Klerk's boyish-looking Minister of Constitutional Affairs, arrives on his first campaign visit to the largest black metropolis in South Africa. He enters a fenced and weedy park. Before he speaks to the tiny crowd of the living gathered there, he is informed he must commune with the dead.

A traditional diviner, or sangoma, has been invited to explain the presence of this descendant of white oppressors to the ancestors who watch over African affairs.

"Our ancestors, they knew before they passed away that we had a war between you and me, between whites and blacks," explained Joshua Nxumalo, an African National Congress defector now serving as a Soweto operative of Mr. de Klerk's National Party. "Our ancestors don't know that this war has ended." And so Mr. Meyer stands sheepishly as the sangoma explains him to the ancestors and then anoints him with the bile of a slaughtered goat.

The event is contrived, as most campaign events are contrived, but in South Africa there is something vaguely heartwarming about watching a white leader feel foolish for the sake of black votes. In fact, the initiation goes on so long, and Mr. Meyer seems so uneasy, that some onlookers wonder if perhaps the Soweto hosts are taking a pious revenge for years of National Party racism.

There are at least two campaigns for the allegiance of South Africans who will vote April 26-28.

One is a media campaign, virtually indistinguishable from election campaigns anywhere in the Western world. It is a constant barrage of newspaper ads and radio spots, some cynical, others high-minded, most of them the slick, generic work of international advertising experts. It is a duel of slogans and put-downs.

"Now is the time," trumpets the A.N.C. in its ads. "Now is the time to make the change," mimics the National Party, thereby stealing the A.N.C.'s line and, bizarrely, implying that the A.N.C. is the incumbent. An American who was plopped down in media South Africa would take a few days to sort out the words, but would instantly recognize the music.

On the ground, the campaign is dizzyingly South African, and, for all the distracting television footage of conflict and intolerance at the margins of the campaign, usually uplifting.

There is nothing in American politics to match the messianic frenzy of Nelson Mandela's appearances, or the spectacle of President F. W. de Klerk, the heir of a brazenly racist white oligarchy, laboring for the confidence of blacks. Even the goofy moments of cross-cultural awkwardness transcend silliness, in a country that was contrived to keep cultures apart.

In a way store-bought ads cannot, the face-to-face campaign has drawn the political have-nots into the cacophony of democracy, infusing the whole political ritual with energy and legitimacy.

## Campaign Freeze-Frames

## On the Hustings in South Africa

Sandton, March 1994. Two emissaries

of the African National Congress are here in the Beverly Hills of white South Africa, expecting a congress spokesman says beforehand, an evening of queries about "swimming pool taxes." Indeed, one white woman wonders if the next Government will punish affluent whites for their life styles, and what Mr. Mandela will do about suburban crime. But most of the audience is drawn from the hidden black populace of suburbia: maids, cooks, gardeners and nannies.

They have come filled with a sense of entitlement to speak to the next Government, the first Government they regard as theirs, about pensions and minimum wages and the violence in their own community, just across the freeway in Alexandra township.

Afterward, a white woman who has listened to the problems of the domestic work-

## Democracy is when a white, to get black votes, plays the fool.

ers concedes the disproportion of need. "We worry about high crime," she said. "They worry about living in a war zone."

And a black maid who has talked to her employers about the elections concedes a certain mutuality of interest.

"They say if the A.N.C. wins they'll go overseas and I'll lose my job," she says.

In the end, few white residents of Sandton will support the A.N.C., as few black inhabitants of Soweto will vote for the National Party. The new Government will inherit a country still polarized by grievance and intolerance. But often in the campaign the gap seems bridgeable by the sheer exuberance of human nature.

**Lavender Hill, April 1994.** In the courtyard of a tenement in a mixed-race slum outside Cape Town, the African National Congress has come prospecting for votes from the so-called "coloreds," descendants of slaves who now fear the black majority more than they resent the white minority.

Before long the A.N.C. partisans are outnumbered by a vociferous crowd of National Party supporters, and they are barking insults at one another across a cordon of peace monitors. At the edge of the crowd, armed young gangsters lurk opportunistically, flaunting guns and knives. A few rocks fly.

Then someone thinks to put on music, loud calypso music, and before long both sides are dancing wildly. It seems not to matter to the National Party crowd that the bouncy tune is the A.N.C. campaign jingle. "Now is the time to make our voices heard..." They dance until they are exhausted. Then they go home glowing with sweat and good humor.



An Inkatha Freedom Party supporter stomped on an African National Congress poster in Empangeni, South Africa, earlier this month.

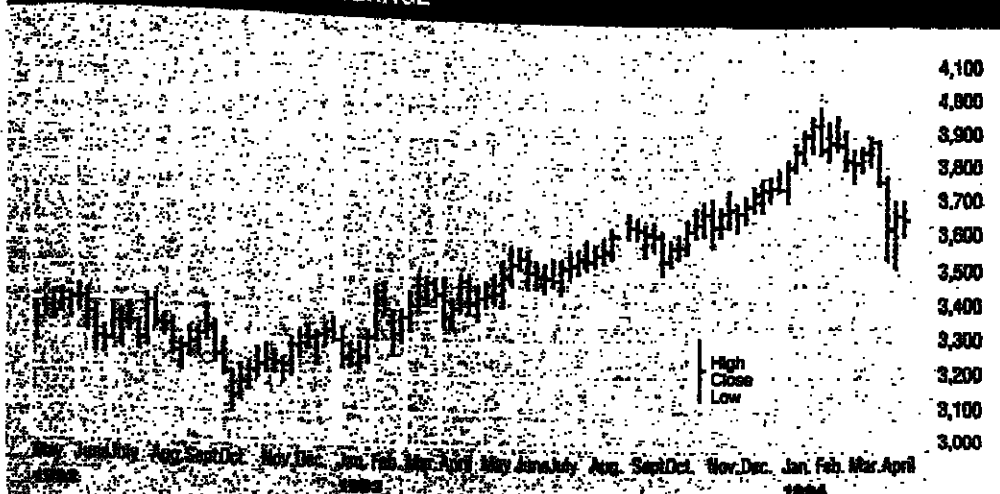






## The Stock Markets Last Week

## DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



## MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	936	1,586	305
Declined	1,665	2,755	548
Unchanged	339	849	154
Issues Traded	2,930	5,190	1,007
New Highs	51	73	21
New Lows	329	255	126

## MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,661.47	-12.79	-0.35	-2.47
D. J. Transp	1,610.25	-27.14	-1.66	-8.63
D. J. Utilis	194.24	-0.39	-0.20	-15.29
S&P 500	446.18	-0.92	-0.21	-4.35
S&P Indust	518.01	-4.52	-0.87	-4.11
NYSE Comp	247.66	-0.63	-0.25	-4.41
Nasdaq	727.97	-20.74	-2.77	-6.29
Amex	438.29	-2.92	-0.66	-8.14
Russell 2000	250.15	-4.53	-1.78	-3.26
Wilshire 5000	4,452.61	-32.39	-0.72	-4.41
Value Line	283.63	-3.23	-1.13	+9.39

## New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
Motorola	202.08	89 1/2	-16 1/8	ActiveGp	8 1/4	+ 2 1/4	34.6	RoweF s	9	- 3 1/4	26.5
TelMex	184.08	57	-1 1/8	ShawWt wt	5 1/8	+ 7 1/8	20.6	NMedia	7	- 2 1/2	25.3
Airtouch n	170.85	23 1/2	+ 1 1/8	Anadark	55 1/4	+ 7 1/4	16.2	LAGR	5 1/2	- 1 1/2	22.4
Merck	165.27	28 1/2	+ 1 1/8	Malaysa	23 1/4	+ 2 1/4	15.8	Digital	23	- 5 1/2	19.7
PhilMk	129.99	50	+ 7 1/8	Munsg n	5 1/2	+ 1 1/4	13.5	FitMdg n	13 1/2	- 3	18.6
Chryslr	123.96	50 1/2	+ 1 1/8	CabotOG	21 1/4	+ 2 1/2	13.3	Jckpot s	9 1/2	- 1 1/2	17.1
IBM	119.53	63	+ 1 1/2	Wolwh	17	+ 2	13.3	Tulitex	5 1/4	- 1 1/2	16.4
WalMrt s	112.731	24 1/2	+ 1 1/8	Apacch	25 1/2	+ 3 1/8	13.3	Motoria wi	45	- 8 1/2	15.9
AT&T	101.742	50	- 1 1/8	SgnlApI	7 1/2	+ 7 1/2	13.2	Terdyn	22 1/4	- 4 1/2	15.6
NMedEs	100.324	16 1/2	+ 1 1/8	PkPar	24 1/4	+ 2 1/2	13.1	Motoria	89 1/2	- 16 1/2	15.2
FormM	98.644	58 1/4	+ 1 1/8	SfgdSc s	30 1/4	+ 3 1/2	13.1	WDigit	14 1/2	- 2 1/2	15.0
Digital	96.553	23	- 5 1/8	Seagul s	27 1/2	+ 3 1/2	12.8	Atlas	7 1/2	- 1 1/4	14.9
GM	96.086	58 1/2	+ 3 1/4	NoblAt	26 1/2	+ 2 1/2	12.2	BriCAuto n	10 1/4	- 1 1/4	14.6
Circuss s	94.882	28 1/2	- 2 1/4	Indones	14 1/2	+ 1 1/2	11.5	AdvMD	24	- 4	14.3
Citico	91.303	39 1/4	+ 7 1/8	AmphnI n	17	+ 1 1/4	11.5	ClairSt	17 1/2	- 2 1/2	14.1

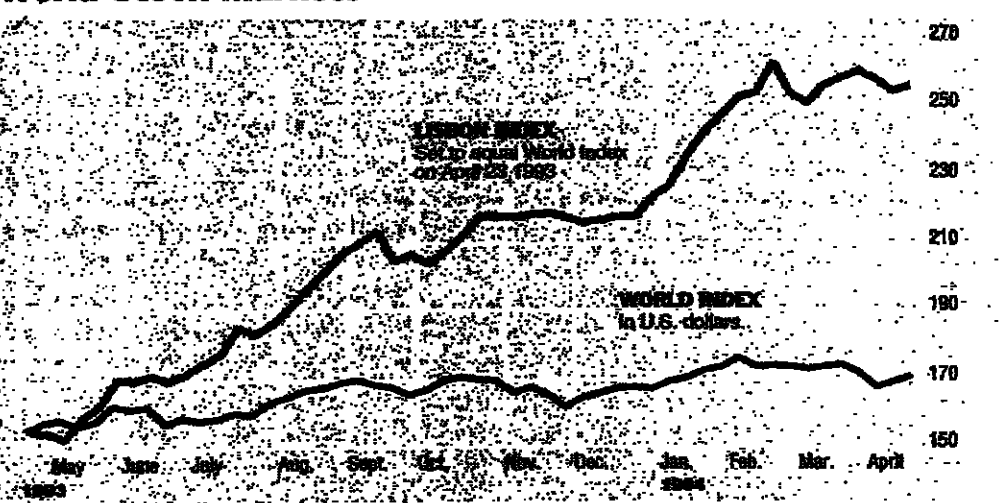
## Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
Intel s	370.588	59 1/4	- 9 1/8	EncoreCom	5 1/2	+ 2 1/4	69.2	MCT Inc	7 1/4	- 6 1/4	44.6
Cisco s	344.371	30 1/4	- 4 1/2	Pictvs pf	8 1/4	+ 2 1/4	37.5	FlaWstAir	6 1/2	- 3 1/2	37.0
EncoreCom	253.380	5 1/2	+ 2 1/4	Atitnc	13 1/4	+ 1 1/2	32.5	GnCPt	6 1/2	- 3 1/2	35.0
MCI s	195.992	21 1/2	+ 1 1/4	KTel	7	+ 1 1/2	27.5	IworksEnt	14	- 7 1/4	34.1
USHi s	194.656	47	+ 1 1/8	BurrBw	8 1/4	+ 1 1/2	24.3	Manugis	7 1/4	- 4	34.0
NglsBncp	142.620	12 1/4	- 1 1/8	SlHand	12 1/2	+ 2 1/2	24.1	Mersam	8 1/4	- 4 1/2	33.3
Novell s	140.031	15 1/2	- 1 1/8	Unifree	10 1/2	+ 2	23.2	SoPointEn	6	- 2 1/2	29.4
Oracle s	134.814	30	- 2 1/4	PetArmSup	14 1/4	+ 2 1/2	21.3	DialPg	33 1/2	- 13 1/2	28.4
TelCom A	130.248	19 1/2	- 3 1/4	CamMIt	7 1/2	+ 1 1/2	21.2	Neorx s	4 1/4	- 1 1/2	27.7
ElecArt s	109.915	22 1/4	- 2 1/4	BrandTch	6 1/2	+ 1	19.5	Henryk s	6 1/2	- 2 1/2	27.6

## American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
EchoBy	32.487	11	- 1	Bush s	29 1/2	+ 4 1/2	16.3	TxBiotch un	4	- 2 1/2	34.7
TPStrTch	30.582	5 1/2	- 1 1/2	Fibrd	38	+ 4 1/2	14.7	WistCf	6	- 2 1/2	28.4
SPDR n	27.838	44 1/2	- 3 1/2	Ketema	13 1/4	+ 1 1/2	12.2	TPStrTch	5 1/2	- 1 1/2	21.1
CheySt s	25.334	23 1/2	- 3	BlountB	33 1/2	+ 3 1/2	12.1	UnitelV	6 1/2	- 1 1/2	21.0
IvaxCp	24.877	25 1/2	+ 1 1/4	Numac s	6	+ 5 1/2	11.6	AndreEl s	12 1/4	- 3	19.7

## World Stock Markets



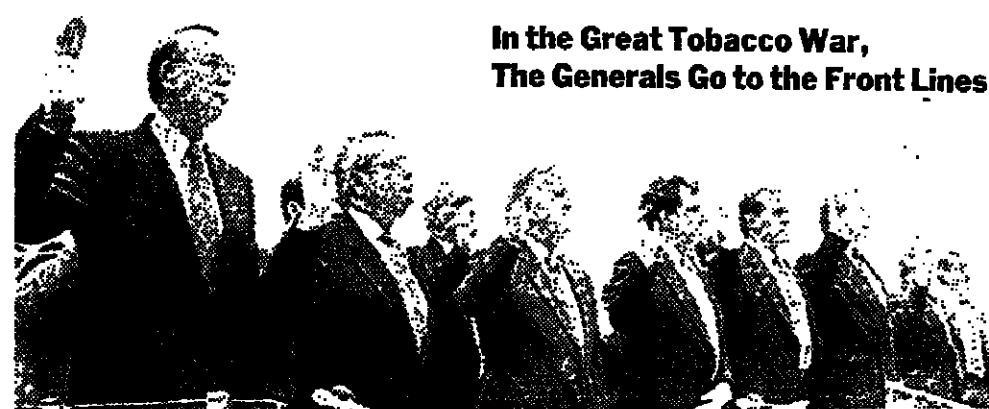
PERFORMANCE		IN U.S. DOLLARS					IN LOCAL CURRENCY				
Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	YTD % Chg.	Exchange Rate to \$	YTD % Chg.	
Australia	169.89	-0.6	17	1.8	8	3.49	156.26	-4.4	1.3828	6.5	
Austria	179.15	0.1	13	-3.2	15	0.98	159.22	-4.4	12.036	1.3	
Belgium	164.93	0.9	12	1.4	8	3.80	143.41	-1.1	35.26	2.5	
Britain	191.83	1.5	10	-6.4	19	3.83	193.01	-6.1	0.6787	-0.4	
Canada	128.08	-1.9	20	-5.7	18	2.61	128.49	-1.3	1.3854	-4.4	
Denmark	247.99	-2.3	21	0.3	11	1.06	226.20	-1.0	6.7065	1.3	
Finland	146.93	1.3	11	19.3	3	0.88	169.84	13.4	5.5082	5.1	
France	171.48	2.1	8	-2.6	14	2.85	157.58	-3.3	5.8575	0.8	
Germany	137.45	-0.3	14	-2.0	13	1.67	122.36	-3.4	1.7124	1.4	
Hong Kong	393.14	2.3	7	-19.7	22	2.66	389.98	-19.7	7.7263	0.0	
Ireland	187.39	2.6	4	1.2	9	3.26	184.49	-0.4	0.8987	1.6	
Italy	91.74	3.6	3	33.7	1	1.55	112.15	27.9	1637	4.6	
Japan	157.79	2.7	5	21.3	2	0.78	103.38	12.6	103.845	7.7	
Malaysia	476.31	8.0	1	-19.5	21	1.33	493.18	-19.6	2.8885	0.2	
Mexico	1888.31	-3.1	22	-20.9	24	0.73	6946.26	-14.3	3.3645	-7.7	
Netherlands	202.57	2.7	6	1.7	7	3.17	177.77	0.7	1.8228	1.0	
New Zealand	65.51	-0.5	16	-3.5	16	3.81	61.16	-5.1	1.7582	1.7	
Norway	193.82	1.8	9	7.9	5	1.70	195.36	6.5	7.4263	1.3	
Singapore	331.38	5.7	2	-9.8	20	1.84	238.38	-12.5	1.561	3.1	
South Africa	214.42	-6.0	24	-19.7	23	2.43	252.84	0.9	5.5395	-20.5	
Spain	136.82	-3.1	23	-1.8	12	4.08	144.85	-4.0	139.75	2.3	
Sweden	212.19	-1.4	19	8.1	4	1.58	248.79	2.7	7.9203	5.2	
Switzerland	161.07	-0.7	18	0.6	10	1.60	145.24	-1.5	1.4545	2.1	
United States	181.63	-0.3	15	-4.4	17	2.92	181.63	-4.4			

## COMPOSITE INDEXES

	Index	Week % Chg.	YTD % Chg.	YTD Dividend	Index % Chg.	YTD % Chg.	YTD Exchange
Europe	167.82	1.0	-1.0	2.86	161.68	-2.1	
Europe/Pacific	166.82	2.0	7.5	1.81	132.47	3.1	
World	170.94	1.0	2.2	2.21	150.00	0.1	

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.  
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## The Economy



In the Great Tobacco War, The Generals Go to the Front Lines

Heads of the top tobacco companies at a Congressional hearing.

Battles have long raged in the trenches—in offices, restaurants and hospitals, in tirades by lobbyists and activists. And last week, the pitch rising daily, the generals themselves faced off. The subject was tobacco. Industry leaders had come to Capitol Hill to answer charges of manipulating nicotine levels to fine-tune smokers' addiction. Yes, they said, nicotine levels change, but that's to enhance flavor. Is smoking addictive? A chorus of

"no"s. Does it cause lung cancer? "It may," said James Johnston of R.J. Reynolds. But Andrew Tisch of Lorillard said, "I do not believe that." At one point Mr. Johnston lashed out, "If cigarettes are too dangerous to be sold, then ban them." Next to the executives, their host, Representative Henry Waxman, had placed a placard that read, "One American dies every 80 seconds from tobacco use." If so, then 270 died in the hearing's six hours.

## Small but Shocking Health Crisis

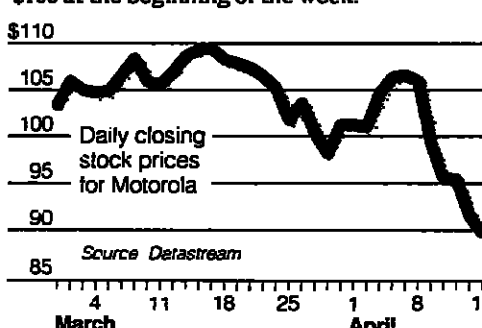
The charges leveled against National Medical Enterprises were so appalling that, by comparison, the rest of the health care system just seemed to have a bad cold: that it held psychiatric patients against their will until their insurance ran out, that it got patients by giving kickbacks to doctors. Last week the company, flooded with lawsuits, tried to get on with its life, but given the grisly nature of the charges, it cost plenty: a reported \$300 million-plus. That would be the largest settlement ever between the Government and a health care provider. Now all it has to do is persuade patients that its primary concern is their bodies and minds, not their money.

## Storming Intel's Fortress

Intel has long dominated a lucrative market—microprocessors that do the thinking for personal computers. It also once had a powerful ally in I.B.M., but in January I.B.M. ended the 13-year pact, deciding not to make Intel's latest chip, the Pentium. And last week Intel got another blow when I.B.M. teamed up with Cyrix to make Intel-compatible chips. This "could well be Intel's worst nightmare," one observer said, and Intel's stock took a beating, while Cyrix's shares shot up. For consumers, all this competition for the mighty Intel could well mean lower prices.

## Not Good Enough at Motorola

Sometimes investors aren't satisfied with anything short of miracles. Last week Motorola reported quarterly earnings up nearly 50 percent, but the stock market—conditioned by analysts' even-rosier predictions—wanted more. In what one analyst called "a crisis of expectations," the stock plunged and kept falling all week, ending at \$89.875, down from \$106 at the beginning of the week.



## Ford Shares the Wealth

Indicated dividend yield, based on Friday closes

	Dividend yield	Per share
Ford	3.09%	\$1.60
GM		0.80
Chrysler		0.80

Ford figures are before stock split due in July. GM figures are for regular common shares.

At least one American auto maker is sharing the spoils. Last week Ford raised its quarterly dividend to 45 cents, from 40 (it's payable June 1 to holders as of May 2). And to pound in the point that it's feeling downright jolly about the future, it also said it would split its stock, 2 for 1, in July. Ford must have been in the mood for a spring tidying-up, for it also announced the sale of First Nationwide, its troubled savings and loan, and the purchase of the last 26 percent of Hertz. So, now that Ford will be paying a 3.09 percent dividend, perhaps Chrysler (1.57 percent) and General Motors (1.37) will cough up a bit more.

## Tigers and Rhinos and Sanctions: Getting Tough With Taiwan



At the turn of the century, roughly 100,000 tigers roamed the world; now there are fewer than 6,000. In 1970, there were 65,000 African black rhinoceroses; now there are about 10,000 rhinos of all types. Where have they gone? For one thing, it's common in Asia to grind their bones for medicines and aphrodisiacs, and Taiwan, for one, does a thriving business in the bones. But those statistics alarmed the Clinton Administration, and last week it imposed trade sanctions on Taiwan for its deeds, though a tiny \$25 million of its \$25 billion trade with the United States is affected.

## World Markets/Ana Westley

## Lisbon Marches to Its Own Drummer

INVESTORS in Lisbon's small but booming stock market were barely ruffled when rising American interest rates sent most European markets into a turmoil last month. Never mind the bears on Wall Street, forget the wild swings in neighboring Madrid. Portugal is on its own cycle.

Foreign investment and falling local interest rates have been fueling a strong rally that began more than a year ago and is likely to continue, albeit at a slower pace. Lisbon's widely followed BVL index had already soared 53 percent in 1993, reaching a high of 848.54 on the last day of the year. Defying all predictions, the index continued to climb at an even dizzier pace throughout the first two months of this year, zooming up to 899.46 on Feb. 18, just short of the psychologically important 1,000 mark, which was last surpassed in October 1989.

While other European markets confronted post-Easter plunges, Lisbon has remained an island of relative calm. The BVL index slid slowly down in April to the 870's, which experts consider a long overdue technical correction. It may now ease upward again. On Friday, the index closed at 973.77.

"The Lisbon bourse is less influenced by outside events and will probably continue to have a sustained increase, though not as strong as last year's surge," said José Cardoso de Matos, marketing director of the Lisbon exchange.

Though the Lisbon exchange, which some international funds classify as "emerging," is small and narrow by European standards, money has been pouring in. Over the last year, the volume of local currency trading has shot up 186.4 percent, to 56.05 trillion escudos (\$320.6 million) last month.

"The amount of money coming in is really tremendous," said Francisco D'Orey, a trader at Mello Valores, a Lisbon brokerage firm. In three years, he said, the daily trading volume has jumped tenfold, to more than 3 billion escudos. In dollar terms, daily trading has jumped to \$15 million to \$20 million, from \$5 million to \$10 million in the first half of last year.

Most analysts agree that reforms in late

1991 gave Portugal's market international credibility. Insider trading was outlawed and automation increased liquidity. The market, now 90 percent computerized with continuous trading, has become more inviting to outsiders. By late 1992, foreign fund managers began to take notice.

"They all tell me that Lisbon is still cheap compared with overvalued European stocks," Mr. Cardoso de Matos said.

Brokers agree that the first six months of 1993 were driven by frenzied foreign investment, especially American investment. But as interest rates began to crash, falling from 14 percent last year to just under 9 percent in March, local institutional investors jumped in to join the rally.

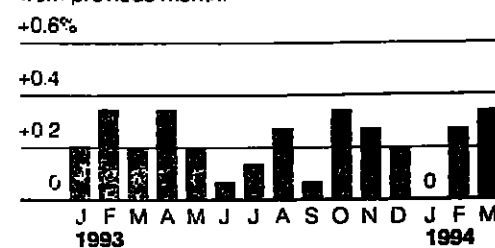
"With risk-free high returns on T-bonds, mutual funds had no time for equity portfolios," said Eduardo Stock da Cunha of Banco Santander de Negocios, a Spanish merchant bank in Lisbon. Now, he said, "funds managed by our asset management company went up by 200 percent in 1993 and we set up two stock market funds in six months."

Prime Minister Anibal Cavacovi Silva forecast in March that rates could be shaved another 2 points by year's end. Inflation, currently 6.1 percent, is expected to slide to between 4.5 and 5.5 percent by the end of 1994. Portugal's Finance Ministry is determined

## Fed Fights to Stay in 'Neutral'

The Federal Reserve doesn't want inflation any more than the rest of us. It wants an economy firmly in "neutral," which it defines as annual growth a shade under 3 percent—no more, no less. Its message now: we had it too good with those rock-bottom interest rates—they got things hopping a bit too fast. So, yet again, it may have to nudge short-term rates higher—even though it spies no inflation. And, no, there's none to be seen, with the newest evidence being a report that consumer prices in March rose just 0.3 percent.

Consumer price index, percent change from previous month.



## Mr. Soros Goes to Washington

Yes, the House panel said it wanted to talk to George Soros last week out of concern that hedge funds disrupt markets. But let's be honest: Lawmakers like to be on top of things, and they couldn't make head nor tail of these odd funds. The underpaid public servants clearly wanted a glimpse of a man who could roll the dice on global currencies, lose \$800 million in a shot and live



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## Blowing Smoke at Congress

"It's theater," a public relations adviser to a cigarette maker sneered about last week's dramatic clash between a Congressional subcommittee and executives of the seven largest American tobacco companies.

So it was, and a particularly corrupt and mendacious kind of theater at that. Perhaps the prospect of someday owing millions to the victims of their product compelled the tobacco executives to deny the reality of the consequences of cigarette smoking. It was a shameful day for American business, even though we are wearily familiar with the obfuscations employed by the defenders of an industry responsible for the deaths of nearly half a million Americans every year.

The tobacco executives were testifying at the invitation of Representative Henry Waxman, chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment. Mr. Waxman was, in turn, responding to the shrewdly worded request of Dr. David Kessler, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, that Congress give him "clear direction" as to whether the F.D.A. should be enabled to take regulatory action on cigarettes. Last month Dr. Kessler suggested that the reason many cigarette smokers find it close to impossible to break the habit may be because the industry makes it close to impossible — by controlling the level of nicotine, a powerful addictive agent, during the cigarette production process.

For seven hours the executives faced sharp questions, which they buried in smoke. James Johnston of R.J. Reynolds, for instance, linked smoking with other pleasurable habits like drinking coffee or eating sweets. Mr. Johnston also said that neither he nor anyone else knew how many smokers died of cancer because estimates of death are "generated by computers and are only statistical."

Seconds after being told that users of snuff

were 50 times more likely to develop oral cancer than abstainers, U.S. Tobacco's Joseph Taddeo said "Oral tobacco has not been established as a cause of mouth cancer." Asked if he knew that cigarettes caused cancer, Lorillard's Andrew Tisch replied "I do not believe that."

All the executives, however, confirmed that tobacco companies could control the amount of nicotine in cigarettes by altering blends of tobacco. And every last one of the six who had children said he would prefer they not smoke.

If the hearing was, as the p.r. adviser said, "theater," it was also only a first act. There was no denouement, but there were revelations. Lorillard's Dr. Alexander Spears admitted, for example, that the data he gave Congress three weeks ago showing a drop in the amount of nicotine in cigarettes were wrong. After admitting to twice stopping publication of a study that demonstrated the addictive effects of nicotine in rats, Philip Morris's William Campbell waived the secrecy agreement that has kept the researcher who headed that study from discussing it publicly.

The companies also agreed to supply many private company papers, including all the research on humans and animals concerning nicotine and addiction, along with the market research and internal memorandums on Reynolds's child-friendly Joe Camel advertising campaign.

"I want to talk to you about the real issue before the American people and this subcommittee," Mr. Johnston said at the beginning of his testimony. "The real issue is, should cigarettes be outlawed?"

Raising the prospect of prohibition is a scare tactic. The real subject of these hearings is whether the tobacco industry has knowingly created and manipulated an addiction. The executives' obfuscation and their long battle to keep their research secret point to the obvious answer.

## Fill Those Judgeships Faster

President Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton, professing strong interest in a fairer, more representative judiciary, created high hopes among their supporters (and concern among their opponents) that they would move swiftly to correct the imbalance in the nation's judiciary caused by 12 years of relentless Reagan/Bush appointments of conservative judges. Politically and philosophically they were expected to leap to the task.

By some measures the Administration has performed well, making appointments at a faster pace than its predecessors did at this stage. Yet the performance is not up to the expectations the Clintons generated, nor does it yet meet the needs of justice.

The White House took four months to swear in its own Attorney General, Janet Reno, who in turn did not have a Senate-confirmed Assistant Attorney General in charge of judicial selection until last summer. Delays have crippled lower levels of the system. One in eight judgeships is vacant in the Federal district and appellate courts, frustrating and denying justice.

In litigious New York State alone, the Federal court based in Manhattan lacks 10 of its allotted 28 judges. The Eastern District, which includes Brooklyn, Queens and Long Island, lacks 5 of its allotted 15, and the upstate Northern District

has only two of five allotted judges to hear cases.

The Justice Department says that help is on the way. Officials insist they are finally equipped to choose more nominees than the Senate Judiciary Committee so far is prepared to schedule for confirmation hearings. That will put more pressure on the F.B.I. and the American Bar Association to make more, faster background checks.

Officials also note that despite their own notorious problems in top management staffing, they have outperformed the first years of the Reagan and Bush Administrations. Mr. Reagan named 80 judges in his first year and Mr. Bush 46, compared with Mr. Clinton's 78.

But merely outpacing the Reagan and Bush Administrations will not meet the challenge. Given the luxury of 12 years, Presidents Reagan and Bush went a long way toward fulfilling their pledges to remake the Federal judiciary in a more conservative mold. At most, Mr. Clinton will have eight years to affect the balance, and that argues for even swifter action.

As Mr. Clinton sets out to fill what he calls the "big shoes" of retiring Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun, he also needs to fill dozens of other vacancies on the lower bench with qualified nominees. Sound appointments, made sooner rather than later, will be good for the country and for the Federal courthouses, where backlogs of drug and criminal cases are damaging morale.

### Editorial Notebook

## Plath, Hughes and Malcolm

On Feb. 11, 1963, a young American named Sylvia Plath stuck her head in the gas oven of her London home. It was not the first time she had attempted suicide. This time she succeeded. Ms. Plath was survived by her husband, two children, her mother, her brother, some self-fiction, a brief autobiographical novel and many poems. The last of them, collected in a book called "Ariel," were written with a passion that insures their permanence — as their author was the first to realize. "I am writing the best poems of my life," she wrote her mother a few months before her death. "They will make my name."

Since February 1963 Sylvia Plath has captured the attention of several biographers, countless English professors and a legion of women who saw in her work, and in her life and death, some curious reflection of themselves. Her husband, to whom she once gave the kind of encomium Emily Brontë might have given Heathcliff, also fascinates.

"I met the strongest man in the world," she wrote on the coming together of Sylvia Plath and Ted Hughes, "... with a voice like the thunder of God — a singer, storyteller, lion and world-wanderer, a vagabond who will never stop." When she died, they were divorcing. His eye had moved elsewhere.

Thirty-one years later the vagabond is England's poet laureate, "Ariel" still flies from bookstores and the Plath legend has attracted yet another recorder, Janet Malcolm. Only what Ms. Malcolm is recording, in "The Silent Woman," is less the legend itself than the difficulties faced by those who would record it. "The strongest man in the world" is the greatest difficulty: he controls Plath's estate, maintains an almost palpable silence about their marriage and admits to having misplaced, perhaps for all time, one of her journals and to destroying another. Even so Ms. Malcolm, who has previously concentrated much of her formidable intelligence on the sins of journalists, has not the heart to damn him.

### A Metaphysical Ménage à Trois

Not only is she on his side, she even sounds a bit like the young, besotted Plath when she describes the trials he has endured as a suicide's relict. "Like Prometheus, whose ravaged liver was daily reconstituted so it could be daily ravaged, Hughes has had to watch his young self being picked over by biographers, scholars, critics, article writers and newspaper journalists."

The picking over will presumably continue long after Mr. Hughes is as absent from this earth as his first wife. By then the misplaced journal may have surfaced, along with ream after ream of new material about this talented woman and this talented man.

Chances are, however, that neither of them — and Ms. Plath in particular — will ever be truly pinned down to paper. The reason, though, will have little to do either with material too fragile to build upon or with material so copious it hides the telling details. Rather it has to do with the sheer, but endlessly alluring, impossibility of the biographer's craft.

Richard Holmes, who has written books about Shelley and Coleridge, parsed the problem perfectly in his magisterial "Footsteps of a Romantic Biographer." Mr. Holmes had tried, and failed, to "find" Robert Louis Stevenson by duplicating the journey Stevenson described in "Travels With a Donkey." In doing so, however, he found his métier. "Biography," he wrote, "meant a book about someone's life. Only, for me, it was to become a kind of pursuit, a tracking of the physical trail of someone's path through the past, a following of footsteps. You would never catch them, no, you would never quite catch them. But, maybe, if you were lucky, you might write about the pursuit of that flying figure in such a way as to bring it alive in the present. ... You cannot freeze them, you cannot pinpoint them, at any particular turn in the road, bend of the river, view from the window. They are always in motion, carrying their past lives over into the future."

MARY CANTWELL

## Just Add to the Court a First-Rate Legal Mind

To the Editor:  
Re "How to Fill a Justice's Shoes" (editorial, April 7):

While there is a certain political acumen in recommending that the President search for a woman or a nonwhite man to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun from the Supreme Court, it seems to me there is another, paramount consideration.

Since the era of Justices Hugo Black, Felix Frankfurter and Robert H. Jackson, there has been a growing restiveness among lawyers and members of the subordinate judiciary about the lack of guidance to be found in many recent decisions of the Supreme Court.

Partisan bickering has led to fragmented opinions in which some Justices have cast such aspersions on the work of their colleagues that a plurality opinion, or even a majority decision, which should be a restatement of the law of the land, is often rendered virtually useless.

The intellectual stature of today's Justices has also been a matter of concern. Those few on the Court who seem capable of applying the principles of legal science to the complicated factual, statutory and regulatory issues that typically come before the Court find their attempts repeatedly ambushed by the alternating doctrinaire and cavalier mood swings of the incumbent majority.

It is no secret that beginning with President Richard M. Nixon, the conservative leadership in this country has maintained an agenda of diminishing the importance of the judiciary issue by issue, and also through appointment of nonentities and mischief makers to the Federal bench. President Clinton's choice of Ruth Bader Ginsburg appeared to represent a significant change of course. That she is a woman who believes in women's rights is, in her case, irrelevant to the quality of her judicial skills.

It would be unfortunate, however, if the President were to be lulled into thinking that anything but talent, judgment and craft should determine any nomination. Indeed, yielding to such temptation would play into the agenda of the conservatives.

Since Justice Blackmun mentioned the circumstances under which Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. left the Court in 1932, perhaps the following anecdote about how Holmes's successor was chosen might be instructive.

At that time, the makeup of the Court was believed to require regional balance. The next vacancy was to be filled by a Westerner. On the other hand, Holmes's philosophical legatee was undoubtedly Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, Chief Justice of the New York State Court of Appeals, considered the greatest judicial scholar not already on the Court.

President Herbert Hoover had a dual problem. Associate Justice Louis Brandeis was still on the Court. Moreover, like Cardozo, he was not only a Jew, but was also an Easterner (from Massachusetts).

In accordance with established courtesy, President Hoover consulted with the Senate's senior Western member, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, who was quick to appreciate the problem.

A few weeks later, President Hoover received a note from Senator Borah, which said, in effect, that the interests of the people of Idaho would be best served by the nomination of Judge Cardozo of New York. President Hoover accepted Borah's advice, and while Cardozo served only six years on the Court, no one has ever doubted the wisdom of his selection.

HARVARD HOLLENBERG

New York, April 7, 1994

The writer is a lawyer who has served in New York City government.

### Overboard on Balance

To the Editor:

"How to Fill a Justice's Shoes" (editorial, April 7), urging President Clinton to "reach beyond the herd of white males" in nominating a replacement for Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun, falls into the same pit of self-righteous, symbolic political correctness that marked the Clinton Administration's often misguided early attempts to fill Cabinet posts.

At what point will the Supreme Court be balanced in ethnicity, race, religion and gender? When women occupy four of the nine seats? When there are two blacks? One or two Hispanics? Perhaps it is time to search for a qualified Asian or, better yet and long overdue, someone of native American descent.

The notion you advance, that only when the Court better reflects the makeup of current-day America will it enjoy the confidence of the country, does not hold up. One could just as easily argue that the racial, ethnic, religious, gender makeup of the editorial board of The New York Times — a public institution in a very real sense — and whether it is close to New York City's population today, determines the extent to which your editorials ring any more true or false with your readers.

Let us neither judge nor confuse the intellectual validity of political and ideological ideas with the genetic backgrounds of those who marshal their cause. The word for that is prejudice.

JEFFREY YACKER

New York, April 7, 1994

### Who's in Charge of Endangered Species?

To the Editor:

"An 'Extinct' Butterfly Flutters Back to Life" (Science Times, April 5) makes some intriguing statements about the rediscovery of the Palos Verdes blue butterfly, thought until several weeks ago to be extinct.

You quote Bill Snape, counsel for the Defenders of Wildlife as saying, "This demonstrates how little we really know about animal habitat." On the other hand, Connie Babb, spokeswoman for the Fish and Wildlife Service said the butterfly's rediscovery proves that the Endangered Species Act works.

Having reviewed the recovery plan for the Palos Verdes blue, I can attest to the truth of Mr. Snape's statement. Before the butterfly's "extinction" the Wildlife Service did not know how many had ever existed or how many existed when the recovery plan was written. It did not even know that the butterfly existed at its present site.

It is extremely ironic that Ms. Babb is hailing the butterfly's chance rediscovery as evidence that the Endan-



Ross MacDonald

gered Species Act works. Had that law truly worked, then perhaps we never would have thought that the Palos Verdes blue butterfly was extinct.

BRIAN SEASHOLES

Research Associate  
Competitive Enterprise Institute  
Washington, April 11, 1994

### You Can't Tell Left From Right Anymore

To the Editor:

Representative Henry A. Waxman has announced he might propose a ban on nicotine in cigarettes, a perfect illustration of why it is getting hard to tell the difference between liberal and conservative ideologies.

Liberals and conservatives used to disagree on basic principles: Government hands off personal habits versus laws against certain drugs and consensual sex acts; maximal freedom of speech versus restrictions against indecency; expansion of the rights of the accused versus protection of society from violent crime; Government aid to the underdog versus self-reliance and private charity.

But now liberals and conservatives seem to disagree about what substances to ban (nicotine vs. marijuana), what sort of speech to ban (certain politically incorrect remarks vs. abortion advice at Government-financed clinics), which crimes to prosecute vigorously and sentence severely (white-collar crime vs. mugging and looting) and which underdogs matter (many liberals would rather life-prolonging medical care for sick old people be rationed than support for whales and spotted owls).

Would someone please explain to me the difference between right and left?

FELICIA ACKERMAN

Providence, R.I., April 6, 1994  
The writer is a professor of philosophy at Brown University.

### U.S. Should Take Lead in Arms Sale Code

To the Editor:

"Still No Policy on Arms Sales" (editorial, April 3) is on target. The United States has reigned for three years as the world's top arms supplier. Arms deals can boomerang, particularly if they go to repressive regimes. In the last three foreign conflicts — Somalia, Iraq and Panama — United States troops ran the risk of facing "Made in U.S.A." weapons or technology. Clearly, for our national

security, the United States needs a new policy on arms sales that is far more selective about the arms it sells and the countries it sells them to.

One path to restraint is advance notification of arms deals. However, the United Nations Arms Registry, now in its second year, relies on voluntary compliance to report arms transfers after the fact. Not all countries participate, including many of our largest weapons customers.

Pending legislation (S. 1677 and H.R. 3538) offers another means: an arms trade code of conduct. These bills would prohibit United States arms transfers to countries that are undemocratic, that abuse the human rights of their citizens, attack their neighbors or fail to participate in the United Nations Arms Registry. The President could seek a waiver based on national security for a country that did not meet all criteria, but Congress would have to concur.

Senator Mark Hatfield and Representative Cynthia McKinney, chief sponsors of the bill, report national polls show 96 percent of Americans oppose United States gift or sale of fighter planes, tanks or guns to dictators and human rights abusers. More than 110 organizations endorse the code of conduct's principles.

When the United States takes the lead on restraining the arms trade, others follow.

SIMA R. OSOBY  
Director of Policy and Program  
Women's Action for New Directions  
Rockville, Md., April 7, 1994

### Holocaust Memories Make the Serbs Fear Their Neighbors

To the Editor:

Frank Rich is justly concerned in "The Holocaust Boom" (column, April 7) about changing perspectives of the Holocaust. For example, comparing the bestiality and rationalized murder that occurred in World War II, where 45 million people lost their lives, to the civil war in the former Yugoslavia is ridiculous and belittles the magnitude of the loss to humanity in World War II.

However, in the interest of resolving the tragic Yugoslav conflict that has been a primary focus of the media for two and a half years, and in the interest of the Holocaust awareness that Mr. Rich discusses, I think the media should begin asking why the Serbs are so afraid to live under a resurrected fascist government of Croatia or a Muslim-dominated government of Bosnia, and what can be

done to alleviate their concerns. Perhaps it is time to focus on the Serbian holocaust of World War II.

In this holocaust, 750,000 Serbians and 70,000 Jews lost their lives, primarily in the Jasenovac death camp — the third largest in Europe. Even the Germans were appalled by the sheer barbarism of the crimes committed there — primarily those done to children. In 1991, Franjo Tudjman, leader of Croatia, bulldozed the Jasenovac Holocaust Museum and con-

verted the former killing fields into a bird sanctuary. How would the world feel if this were done to Auschwitz?

Franjo Tudjman has recently expressed the desire to build a memorial to the Croatian "victims" of Titoism (many of whom were members of the fascist Ustashe government that Mr. Tudjman, ironically, fought against in World War II) on the blood-soaked grounds of Jasenovac, where 68 members of my own family perished. If the current "democratic" Croatian Government did not feel any sense of guilt in regard to the disastrous events of 50 years ago, why is it working so diligently to pretend this holocaust never happened?

I write seeking not vengeance toward the Croatian or Muslim people, but seeking to get the Croatian and Bosnian governments to apologize to the Serbian and Jewish people for crimes committed on their soil 50 years ago and to insure that such evil will never again be repeated on any human being. Then the Serbs will be able to bury the hatchet, for just about every Serb lost relatives in this holocaust.

MICHAEL PRAVICA  
Cambridge, Mass., April 8, 1994  
The writer is secretary of the Harvard Serbian Cultural Club.

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# Getting Down to Bedrock: Who Deserves Screen Credit?

By LAURIE HALPERN BENENSON

LOS ANGELES If sheer comic firepower were all that mattered, "The Flintstones" should be the funniest movie of all time. Over the past seven years, at least 32 writers have worked on the live-action comedy based on the 1960's cartoon.

It may seem ludicrous that such heavy artillery was fired over such lightweight fare, but Universal Studios and Amblin Entertainment expect "The Flintstones," which opens next month, to be a huge summer hit. The movie, starring John Goodman and Elizabeth Perkins as Fred and Wilma Flintstone and Elizabeth Taylor in a cameo as Fred's mother-in-law, cost at least \$45 million, and marketing tie-ins include a \$45 million promotional commitment from McDonald's.

In their eagerness to make the movie as funny as possible, the producers even convened an eight-writer round table, a practice borrowed from television. But when Universal submitted those eight names to the Writers Guild of America for screen credit, the union leadership went into a tizzy. Angry screenwriters protested and questions were raised about the very nature of movie authorship.



Steven E. de Souza—He wrote a script for "The Flintstones" seven years ago; 31 writers followed him.

"What Universal did was create a mess and dump it in our lap," said Brian Walton, executive director of the Guild. "We were faced with a dilemma: Our bias is to allow the people who wrote on the thing to apply for credit. On the other hand, our members have not approved giving that many credits on a theatrical motion picture."

There's more than mere ego involved: onscreen credit guarantees a share of royalties from domestic, foreign, TV, cable, videocassette and other sales. Some writers' contracts offer a bonus if the writer ends up with a screen credit. "Over a five-to-seven-year period, a typical major motion picture will bring in a quarter of a million dollars in residuals to a writer," said Stephen E. de Souza, the first screenwriter on the project. Everyone with a credit gets a proportionate share.

So when the Writers Guild decided last month that it would limit script credit on the film to three people, there were understandably a lot of disappointed writers.

"The Flintstones," which some suggest really cost \$60 million, is about a villainous rock quarry executive who exploits dimwitted Fred and his clever buddy Barney Rubble (Rick Moranis). The project began in 1987 with the script by Mr. de Souza, a writer known for action movies like "Die Hard" and "48 Hours." (His "Beverly Hills Cop III" opens just two days before "The Flintstones.")

As filmed, the "Flintstones" script tells pretty much the same story as Mr. de Souza's original, but dialogue, names of characters and bits of physical comedy bear the fingerprints of many writers who tackled the project over the years, including Lowell Ganz and Babaloo Mandel (the team that wrote "City Slickers") and Gary Ross (who wrote "Dave"). The credit proposed by Universal ignored Mr. de Souza, those 3 writers, and 20 other contributors. Instead, it named eight people, including the director, Brian Levant, who were convened as a round table to punch up the script before filming began. What's more, Universal submitted those names connected by ampersands as if they were a team of writers.

According to the Writers Guild's 30-year-old contract with all the major studios, a screenplay may bear the names of up to three writers, each of whom must contribute at least a third of the script. The number of names can reach six or more if writers work together as a team. But a team may not consist of more than

two writers unless a Guild waiver has been requested in advance. Even then, the maximum number on a team is three—not eight.

Writing together round-table style, the "Flintstones Eight" added jokes and invented new situations and characters. In this movie, much of the humor comes from puns, silly names and sight gags. On television, where round-table writing is common, script polishers get some kind of credit at the end of the show. But the practice is highly unusual in the movies, which is what led to the problem when Universal, without having first sought a waiver, proposed a group credit. (Universal Studios, through a person involved with the project who refused to be named, would say only that "our interpretation of the agreement was that a waiver wasn't necessary.")

Normally, the Guild forms an arbitration panel to settle credit disputes, which come up 40 percent of the time with screenplays. But this one was such a hot potato that the union created what it called a "pre-arbitration" panel. Some members called it merely an attempt to avoid confrontation.

"The Writers Guild fumbled the only ball they're supposed to deal with," said Mr. de Souza, who confidently predicted all along that, when the dust settled, he would have his name on the movie. "They should

have immediately gone back to Universal and said, 'Excuse me, but have you forgotten the contract you signed 30 years ago? We're not even going to bother our membership, our lawyers, and our arbitration committee with this credit. Please submit it again.'"

Frank Pierson, president of the Guild, defended the union's decision. "If you have an application by eight loyal members of the Writers Guild, it would be unconscionable to simply reject their request out of hand," he said.

When Mr. de Souza and other writers protested loudly, both the Guild and Universal wavered. The studio withdrew the eight names and offered a new credit: "Story by Michael Wilson and screenplay by Tom S. Parker & Jim Jennewein," writers who worked on the script just before the team of eight did.

Naturally, in a script with 32 writers, it's difficult to determine exactly who wrote what. Several of the writers' answers overlapped.

Mr. de Souza, for example, said he was "basically responsible for everything in the final version except the mother-in-law, the parrot and the villain's girlfriend" (Rosetta Stone—who was once to be played by Sharon

Stone and is now played by Halle Berry). He did acknowledge that most of his dialogue had been changed. Mr. Parker and Mr. Jennewein (whose "Major League II" opened to good business a few weeks ago and who have two Macaulay Culkin films in the works, "Getting Even With Dad" and "Richie Rich") wrote the version of the script that convinced Mr. Levant to direct the movie. They invented the parrot (an office accessory dubbed a Dictabird), the Piggasaurus garbage disposal, Fred's Le Sabertooth 5000 car and other gags.

Al Audekman, a comedy writer who was one of the "Flintstones Eight," said the round table combined the first half of the Parker-Jennewein draft with some of the second half of the Gary Ross draft and added Pearl, the Elizabeth Taylor character. (Mr. de Souza said a mother-in-law was in a much earlier draft and then dropped.)

Universal's second proposed credit was, predictably, contested by other writers on the picture. So it went to arbitration, a procedure in which a Guild committee painstakingly sifts through various incarnations of the script and other relevant documents to determine who wrote what.

"Very few writers are grown-up enough and real enough to reasonably share a credit," said Mr. de Souza. "I've had 11 produced screenplays. Only twice did the writers agree on what the credits should be and spare ourselves this stupid process." Although the Writers Guild refuses to discuss past arbitrations, every writer can name several hotly contested battles over script credits, including "Beverly Hills Cop II," "Shampoo" and last summer's surprise bomb "Last Action Hero."

The Guild rules also helped curb studio executives. Mr. de Souza said: "They no longer have the power to say they wrote the movie because they told the writer that the hero should ride a white horse, and when the movie's finished they say, 'See that white horse that John Wayne's riding? I get a credit for that. You don't like that, you can clean out your office.'" As further insurance against despotism, a proposal that a producer, director or studio executive get on-screen credit triggers an automatic arbitration, and the person seeking the credit must prove authorship of at least 51 percent of the script.

Underlying all this is a deep ambiguity on the part of writers about the nature of screen writing. Can great movies really come from a committee? Most writers say the best scripts are the product of a single, idiosyncratic voice, but everyone knows that's rarely the case. Unlike playwrights, screenwriters do not own the copyright to their work. Anything can be done to it, and often is.

Still, a glance at this year's roster of Academy Award nominated screenplays appears to show a preponderance of one-person works: "Dave" by Gary Ross, "In the Line of Fire" by Jeff Maguire, "Philadelphia" by Ron Nyswaner, "The Piano" by Jane Campion, "The Remains of the Day" by Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, "Schindler's List" by Steven Zaillian and "Shadowlands" by William Nicholson. Both "In the Name of the Father" and "The Age of Innocence" were collaborations, by Terry George & Jim Sheridan and Jay Cocks & Martin Scorsese, respectively. Only "Sleepless in Seattle" was the work of three writers: Nora Ephron, David S. Ward and Jeff Arch.

But even single screen credits may be illusory. In truth, all that's signified is that the screenwriter of record was the only person deemed responsible—either by mutual agreement or arbitration—for at least a third. It doesn't mean there weren't other writers, polishers or script doctors.

In the end, screenwriting credit for "The Flintstones" was awarded to Tom S. Parker & Jim Jennewein (from Universal's second proposal) and to Mr. de Souza, who was thus proved right. The other 29 writers who worked on the project will go unrecorded in the official annals of Hollywood, although connoisseurs of movie history will no doubt remember them for their sheer numbers.

Arbitrating credits was one of the reasons the Guild came into existence. "In the bad old days of the 30's, writers would get together and complain about the arbitrary way in which studio executives would decide who would get writing credit," Mr. de Souza explained. "A script would go through first one person's hands, then another's. Sometimes people would be working simultaneously at opposite ends of the lot and not even know it."

The decision to limit credit to those who wrote at least a third of the movie and limit the teams to two brought economic fairness to the system, said Mr. Pierson, the Guild president.

## MUSIC

# Kurt Cobain Screamed The Angst of a Generation

By LORRAINE ALI

I can't recall exactly where I was when I heard the news that John Lennon had been shot. I just remember feeling an overall shock and sadness in the air and also feeling that something terribly wrong had happened.

But beyond normal human sympathy, I wasn't much moved. I was 15 years old, and his songs were already being played on Muzak stations. He was someone who had represented peace, love and a decade I was too young to remember, yet he died a violent death. It was all so symbolic.

Kurt Cobain of Nirvana is the first pop icon of mine to die tragically. He took his life in a very non-rock-star way—with a 12-gauge shotgun. I suppose that too will be symbolic to future generations, maybe as some meaningful anti-statement from the spokesman of Generation X. But right now, it feels so much more personal than that. Cobain's death hurts.

He meant something to me individually, as he did to the thousands of other depressed callers who flooded the phone lines of radio stations right after the news got out.

There's a sense of loss that goes beyond just the departure of a great artist. From every unpolished crack in Cobain's voice to the frequent hemishes on his face, he was real, someone I could identify with.

He conveyed the same crushed idealism, bruised sensitivity and abrasive sarcasm I feel, and like me, he didn't smile a lot, wasn't perky or outgoing and sometimes left the house in the clothes he slept in.

Kurt Cobain was the first one of my generation able to break into the Whitney Houston-dominated mainstream while never shedding his skin for a more upbeat one along the way. He sang of things we cared about.

and blurred delivery were as big a part of the emotion he conveyed as his words were—the sarcastic tilt of "Smells Like Teen Spirit" and the raging mad tones of injustice in "Rape Me."

Lyrical, simple lines like "Everything is my fault/I'll take all the blame" in "All Apologies" and the declaration of "I'm not like them, but I can pretend" in "Dumb" were not grandiose but instead self-deprecating and human.

I interviewed Kurt just before Nirvana hit big with "Nevermind" in

1991. He wasn't nodding out in a drug stupor or curled up in an antisocial ball. Instead he was articulating his feelings, ones that I had heard coming from so many of my friends. I supposed our reference points were the same: he was 24, I was only two years older.

But I also got a rare sense of insight and compassion from him that superseded any generational tie. It was that quality that made Nirvana's music all the more meaningful.

"He must have truly felt what he sang," one television journalist said while picking apart Nirvana's songs for clues to Cobain's misery.

Why is it surprising he meant what he sang? Cobain's death wasn't that of a decadent rock star, but instead of a 27-year-old who had problems beyond the ones we saw.

Brainstorming by all the record companies in the nation combined couldn't have concocted a more perfectly imperfect singer or songwriter.

Music and lyrics that powerful can't be feigned, there has to be some validity behind them.

Cobain and Nirvana's realism cracked the calculated veneer that waxed over rock in the 80's with their second album "Nevermind." It sold 10 million copies.

The band brought society's undercurrents of rage to the mainstream via their own angst, and Cobain shattered the idea of what a rock star is supposed to be. Rock stars are slick and posturing; he slouched and rarely brushed his hair. He made punk rock work 12 years after its birth.

The 80's is an era that my peers and I are constantly reminded we missed. A great time when teens were filled with good vibes and didn't blow each other away over a pair of Adidas. They were blessed with naïveté and denial—they believed all things could be good if you tried hard enough.

Kurt Cobain was one among a league of kids raised by 60's parents who shuffled their children from relative to relative in a quest for personal freedom. Courtney Love (Cobain's widow) of Hole, Bill Corgan of Smashing Pumpkins, Trent Reznor of Nine Inch Nails and Moby are just a few more.

They suffered the fallout of free love, and as adults, they sell millions of albums to peers who can relate to their rootless anger and dysfunction.

I can't tell you what Kurt was thinking, though, or how he was feeling. Not all of Generation X has straight lines into one another. But I can tell you I knew something would happen to end him. Not because I saw Kurt as some sort of tragic figure, but because my cynicism tells me all good things will come to an end. Hope is something you trick yourself with to get through the true hopelessness of life.

I will always remember where I was when the news of Kurt Cobain's death reached me. Now, like my mom with President Kennedy or my father with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, I too have a moment etched in my mind.

## WHERE THE GIRLS ARE

By R.M. HOPKINS / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

1 Yacht heading

4 Parson/author of note

9 Odds and ends

13 Churris

18 Kaye's—"Big Girl Now"

19 Incensed

20 Carpet surface

21 Cove

22 Opera for singer Cook?

25 Smallest amounts

26 Sealed

27 Cosine's reciprocal

28 Modern transportation

29 Alternative to Midway

30 How Ms. Shore paid for dinner?

33 Chang's twin

34 Cat

37 Brooks or Allen

38 Sun or moon

39 Competitor of Pringles

41 Skillful, facetiously

42 Muck

44 Refrain syllable

45 Estevez film—"Man"

46 Comedian Sherman

47 Soak

49 Oso—(veal dish)

52 Didn't bid again

56 Mallorca Mrs.

57 Low

58 One-man Robert Morse play, 1990

59 Graced

60 Presided over

62 Military headgear

64 Provide lodging for

65 Man in a fez

66 Stage shows

67 On—boat to China

68 Fettered

69 Façade feature

70 Model airplane, e.g.

71 Battle stat.

72 Flying formation

73 Part of a chemical reaction

74 Slight

76 Talk insincerely

78 Mounted lancer

79 "What's the—?"

81 LAX posting

82 "Mighty Lak a Rose" composer Ethelbert

83 Rx writers

86 Clinton Cabinet member

87 Mideast grp.

88 Scrooge's cry

90 Hatfields and McCoy's, e.g.

92 Police department abbr.

93 Song for artist Bonheur?

97 Model material

98 People

100 Beginnings for 102-Across

12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51

52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85

86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115

102 Results of 100-Across

103 They may be blank

104 Folk song about an old gossip columnist?

108 Hound

109 Singer Braxton

110 Dentist's supply, once

111 Gay Nineties, e.g.

112 Hard rain?

113 Midterm, for one

114 Apportioned

115 Nonacademic degree

DOWN

1 Family member

2 Wreck

3 Aviation legend

4 Lohengrin's request for an update?

5 Auction follower

6 Greek H's

7 Reflected

8 Display item

9 Kind of cord

10 Cultivated land

11 Pipe fitting

12 Minuscule

13 Streaked gray, as an animal's coat

14 Popular science magazine

15 Solo at Popeye's wedding?

16 Hires new staff, in a way

17 Comic actor Arnold

21 Abu Dhabi bigwig

23 Hamlet

24 Roof topper

26 Fairy queen

28 Brit. decoration

29 Miffed

32 Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas

35 Ready to go

36 Irritated

40 N.Y.P.D. alert

43 Like Lear

44 Intern

45 Density symbol, in physics

47 Sinkside device

48 Provincetown catch

50 Angler's baskets

51 Waited longer than

52 Vestlike clerical garments

53 Early name in talking machines

54 Fictional aunt's padding material?

55 Woody's boy

56 Running mate of 1972

60 All the tea in China

61 Rubicund

62 What Mrs. Lindbergh got at the rooming house?

63 Demon's doing

65 Colleague of 86-Across

66 Hire, as a lawyer

68 Cousin of M16 in spy stories

69 Give birth, in a way

71 Speedometer info

73 Friend of Fidel

75 Hair arrangement

77 Introduce, with "out"

78 Given free range, as cattle

80 Moisture collector

83 Vanishing delivery people

84 Piece of cake, maybe

85 It sends checks to A.A.R.P. members

86 Avis auto

87 "Hey, you!"

88 Spend time without one's wife, informally

89 Salve ingredient

91 Polite address

92 Flying saucers

94 Seine tributary

95 Precipitates

96 Put an—(halt)

99 1990 Indy 500 winner Luyendyk

101 Satirist Mort

104 Initials in telecommunications

105 "Friend or—?"

106 "—Haw"

107 Cheery yell

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

LANAR SPAN TATAS TAPER

ALINE OLEO ANEIN OLIVES

DINER FOD CLANA RESERVI

INVENTOR OCKSTOREANDI

VAS AEE LUM GHE WER

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SHIPS ONITS AUTOTIC

ACRE CEOS CRISTAL

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ADAS SERP HAUNT COCO

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ATER ALA RUTHATWORLD

DEPATTHEWMOEDUPRIO RES

INREST IONH SOLI SION

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SRIAD INSAN REAR ETHET



The Guild rules also helped curb...  
...Mr. de Souza said...  
...they no longer have the power to...  
...they wrote the movie because...  
...the movie's finished they say, "See...  
...that white horse that John Wayne...  
...didn't get a credit for that. You...  
...offer... As further insurance...  
...a proposal that a...  
...producer, director or studio executive...  
...must prove author...  
...percent of the



The opening last year of the third McDonald's in Moscow, now an expatriate's boom town. (AP)

## For Americans Moscow is now almost a home away from home

TWO days after the American Bar and Grill opened with a hamburger-and-ribs menu designed to soothe the longings of any American expatriate, every table was full from 2 p.m. until 2 a.m.

Business is also booming for the new American dry-cleaning shop that uses imported chemicals and equipment, for the Tex-Mex bar, the English-language daily newspaper, the American medical clinic, the foreign-owned supermarket and anything else that caters to Moscow's burgeoning American community.

Moscow was once an exotic locale that attracted only a hardy few, mostly diplomats and journalists who lived in enforced isolation, shopped at the few meager foreign-only stores and traveled abroad to buy toilet paper, peanut butter, cranberry juice and other Western staples.

Woe unto the visitor who arrived without bagels, newspapers, mail or other unobtainable treasures for the long-suffering foreign residents.

Today this city has become an expat boom town, with services and stores unimaginable only months ago, albeit at stratospheric prices rivaling Tokyo's. Almost weekly, the expatriate grapevine lights up with news of another miracle - balsamic vinegar has appeared, or frozen waffles or even the finest American cat litter.

None of this is to say that life in Moscow has become a stroll to the mall. "This is still not Utopia," says Jeffrey Zeiger, a "pioneer" who opened Moscow's first American eatery in 1989.

"In fact, it's a long way from Utopia."

INDEED, FOR someone accustomed to life in the West, Moscow is still a hardship post. Coups, tank battles, diphtheria epidemics, mafia shootouts, uncontrolled crime and grime, rising ultranationalism and haywire inflation make daily life a nerve-racking challenge. Telephones work badly and sometimes not at all. Hot wa-

MARGARET SHAPIRO  
MOSCOW

ter still gets shut off throughout Moscow for one month in the summer. And even capitalism cannot reform the depressingly dark, cold winters.

But the change in Moscow is such that newcomers must endure tales of the bad old days from those who came as recently as three years ago - days when foreigners were still stuck in government-designated ghettos, lettuce was a rarity and there was a choice of eating at horrible restaurants with bad service or bad restaurants with horrible service.

"Basically any foreigner who has been here more than two years can wax poetic about how hard it was then and how easy it has become now; that's how quickly it has changed," says Michael Hetzer. Hetzer, who has been here since 1990, is a columnist for the English-language daily *Moscow Times*, itself less than two years old.

The change can be traced fairly directly to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the subsequent introduction of a free-market economy by a Russian government committed to integration with the West. Foreign and Russian entrepreneurs quickly found the one group with money to spend - foreigners - and began setting up dollar-only stores and services to attract them. A few tiny food markets opened, some clothes stores, a computer store, an American-run hotel with a cappuccino bar.

Soon the flood of foreigners into Russia began, swelling to 100,000 today by some estimates. At first they remained isolated by a kind of "dollar apartheid," as foreign stores catered only to foreigners for foreign currency.

But a new class of rich Russians began demanding the same Western-style amenities. The result has been a transformation in Moscow, where virtually every downtown block has an array of imported

goods, from furniture to food. Today, dollar stores are no more and everything is on sale for rubles - though most Western goods remain beyond the reach of average Russians.

For Americans sick of watching the latest American movies badly dubbed into Russian, there is a sleek new movie theater that shows newly released US films and even serves popcorn (Russian movie theaters provide more typical local fare, such as bread with salami). Several radio stations now broadcast in English with American-style disc jockeys.

A Hong Kong tailor provides made-to-order suits, shirts and jackets for the foreign community. French and German department stores offer clothes and shoes that previously found their way here only in a returning foreigner's suitcase. And now a bank group has unveiled two automated teller machines that will allow foreigners to bypass the horrendous Russian banking system and withdraw dollars directly from their accounts at home. Cable television now beams in CNN, BBC, MTV and American movies around the clock.

BUT PERHAPS the biggest change of all has been on the food and restaurant front. A New Jersey-based Chinese restaurant opened last year. In addition to the American Bar and Grill, homesick Americans now have the Armadillo bar, the Azteca (with a complete Mexican food line), several pizza-and-salad-bar places and a New York sirloin steak joint.

For some Moscow old-timers the changes of the last few years have been almost too disorienting to handle. One British woman, a teacher who has lived here since the mid-'80s, recently recalled attending a reception several years ago at the US Embassy where a huge platter of caviar was served on a paltry bed of lettuce. It was the lettuce that everyone attacked first.

(The Washington Post)

## Crossing a cultural and commercial border with a South Korean guide

Hwo-Je Chung is a matchmaker with an eye on high tech here and Korea's heavy industry, Steve Rodan reports

HE'S not the son of Germans wishing to repent for his parents' actions during World War II.

He's not an American fundamentalist Christian hoping to form a bond with the Jewish people.

And he's not the son of Marranos returning to reclaim his Jewish roots.

So why has Chung Hwo-Je spent much of his adult life here?

"Israel is my home country," he says, smiling. "Last year, I brought my whole family to Korea. The children asked, 'Where is our home?' We feel Israel is our home."

This country is more than just a home for the 39-year-old Chung. It is his base for a growing business that casts him as a matchmaker between the Jewish state and the Asian tiger. It is a marriage between local high technology and Korean heavy industry, between Western-style fashion here and Asian electronics.

Chung, who is also the leader of the 150-member South Korean community here, is a major reason why trade between the two countries amounted to \$275 million last year and is expected to double within the next five years. Several weeks ago, 12 Korean business representatives toured here and expressed interest in establishing joint ventures with their local counterparts.

Park Tong Soon, South Korea's current and first ambassador to Israel, recalls a speech nearly 20 years ago on Arbor Day by his country's president, who told Park and other career diplomats that their country should take Israel as a model for making the desert bloom.

"We have very much affection for the Israeli people," Park said. "Now, I expect that our relations will bloom, not only in the political field, but in industry as well."

While Park was building his diplomatic career in Seoul, Chung was establishing a new home here. He arrived 10 years ago, a student dissident seeking safer grounds. In those days, South Korea, under criticism for abandoning its earlier commitment to free elections, had 200,000 workers in Saudi Arabia alone and was completely dependent on Arab oil. Israel played no role in Seoul's policy.

Although South Korea and Israel established relations in 1962, Seoul refused to send an ambassador. Israel kept an envoy in South Korea until 1979. After the Gulf war, relations began to thaw and last year Asher Naim was sent as Israel's ambassador. In late March, Park arrived here.

CHUNG'S original visit was to have lasted a summer. The stay was to have been a realization of a dream he had had since age 14, when he read Leon Uris' *Exodus*.

"From that time, I was interested in Israel," he says. "I read about its youth movement and also a lot about its enemies. So, I wanted to see this special relationship."

His first kibbutz was Mishmar David. Then he moved to Hulda and later Hatzor. The two months became nine months in these kibbutzim. Chung studied Hebrew, made friends and enrolled in Hebrew University.

In 1985, Chung joined Galilee Tours as the first Korean-speaking guide here. At the time, 3,000 Koreans were arriving annually and tour operators were beginning to realize the need to serve this market.

Chung recalls his course in which Korean,



Hwo-Je Chung taught Koreans to use Dead Sea cosmetics.

Japanese and Chinese students gathered to prepare for their guide licenses. He worked as a guide for about five years and then decided to go into business for himself.

IN 1990, Chung established a tourist agency in Seoul. His aim was to tap into the large Christian market in South Korea, 12 million people out of a population of 42 million. For many Christians, a trip to Israel is the fulfillment of a lifelong religious pilgrimage.

"Both countries, Israel and Korea, are similar," he says. "Both contain ancient, unique peoples. We both have powerful neighbors. We are squeezed between China and Japan. The characters are very similar. Our life-styles are very family oriented."

Last year, 12,000 Koreans toured this country, Chung expects the number to double in 1994. FI A1 flies to Seoul and Korean Airlines flies to Ben-Gurion Airport. Chung says Koreans, used to hearing threats from their communist northern neighbors, are not scared by the reports of violence from Israel. "They can differentiate between the news and the real situation," he says.

CHUNG USED tourism as his opening shot in his attempt to bring Israel to Korea. Since 1992, he has been importing Israeli cosmetics to the increasingly fashion-conscious Korean market.

The challenge has been daunting. The biggest barrier is cultural. Koreans make the Japanese appear positively market-friendly to Western products. Chung says billboards in Seoul do not advertise Western products. Koreans do not purchase Western cars for fear they will be vandalized.

Chung's answer was to bring to Korea something that couldn't be found anywhere else. He chose the Dead Sea Laboratories, marketed as Ahava cosmetics. He fought bureaucrats in the Korean Health Ministry to obtain the required licenses, then began to peddle his items by word of mouth.

"Korean companies at first did not accept Ahava," Chung says. "They thought that cosmetics simply meant Yves Saint Laurent. They were also confused by the word 'Dead,' and thought that the Dead Sea was polluted."

But word got around of an Israeli product with a strange name that helped make skin shine. Last year, Chung sold \$500,000 worth of products. This year, he is ordering \$1.5 million. In 1995, he plans on buying \$3 million worth of cosmetics.

At the same time, Chung has introduced Gottex swimwear to Korean consumers. Once again, he is working on educating Koreans to understand another facet of Israeli goods.

"The Korean market is very similar to the Japanese market," he says.

"An Israeli businessman who tries to break into the Korean market has to understand the culture and the language. Korea is a very closed society."

Many barriers remain. Korea will still not accept Israeli produce, fearing it is infested with flies. That has put a damper on Chung's plans to promote exports of Israeli oranges and grapefruits.

But the traffic is not one way. Korean companies have been scouring Israel for opportunities. For the past six months, the first Korean car, the Daewoo Racer, has been available locally. Six thousand cars have been sold, doubling the company's original forecast. The next step will be the entry of another Korean car, Hyundai.

The giant Korean conglomerate Lucky Goldstar is preparing to export computer monitors and other electronic goods, particularly telecommunications equipment, to Israel.

Down south, Hyundai is working on building two power stations. One is being planned for Timna, outside Eilat. Another is being prepared for the Dead Sea.

THE KOREAN projects focus on that country's expertise - electronics and heavy industry. For decades, Korea concentrated on such trades as ship building and construction while giving little thought to agriculture. That's where Israel comes in, Chung says.

Already, the South Koreans are talking seriously about joint ventures in such fields as space, agriculture and medical instruments, as well as the development of an airplane.

Another idea is for the two countries to work on projects with export possibilities around the world. "Any kind of high technology will combine with heavy industry in Korea," he says.

Defense cooperation is another area that South Koreans and Israelis are discussing. Dan Shomron, the former chief of general staff and current director-general of TAAS, formerly Israel Military Industries, was welcomed by South Korea's defense industry.

Defense industry experts here say the future probably lies in joint projects.

"Korea is like the other Asian-tiger nations," a senior defense source says. "They buy a product once, and the next time you see them, they've improved it and are selling it under their name to your customers."

Chung agrees. "We could buy Japanese or American high tech," he says. "But we would rather have joint ventures with Israel."

Defense cooperation has taken on an air of urgency with the recent threats by North Korea, along with its refusal to allow UN inspectors to tour suspected nuclear-weapons sites. Surprisingly, Chung, like many South Koreans, sounds reassuring and says that the communist north and capitalist south will eventually unite.

"The North Koreans don't have food," he says. "They don't have jobs. So they can't fight. They will one day see the real situation in South Korea. It's so stupid. They closed the doors to us. But we think the question will be resolved. If they use nuclear weapons, then they will be merely committing suicide."

But the ever-polite Chung appears ready to move on to other issues. He is planning his itinerary to South Korea, where he spends about half a year. He will try to persuade his brother, a member of parliament, to visit Israel.

After 10 years, Chung's family has gotten used to the fact that he has made his life in Israel. He lives in Jerusalem with Myung Hee and their three girls.

"When I was first here, my mother called me up crying," Chung says. "She wanted to see her grandchildren. Now, she doesn't care so much anymore. We visit once or twice a year in Korea and she has been here three times."

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## 'Closure will improve building sector'

REAL ESTATE ROUNDUP  
GALIT LIPKIS BECK

The closure of the territories will increase the standard of the construction sector, Chairman of the Engineers and Architects Association Shmuel Sorek said yesterday.

To solve the problem of worker shortages, Sorek suggested construction companies engage in industrial building and employ foreign workers.

The association claims that employing cheap labor from the areas during the past 30 years has led to a slowdown in the sector's development and has prevented firms from investing in new techniques.

Sorek said industrialization will improve the sector's image and attract Israelis, including those who had feared working in the field due to security problems.

Seven apartments at Beersheba's Lon Tower were purchased recently. Housing and Development for Israel reported.

The Lon Tower is the first of three nine-floor apartment blocks the company is building in the city's Tel Development.

Lon Tower consists of 34 apartments ranging from three to five

rooms, as well as two five-room penthouse apartments.

The cost of a three-room, 77 sq.m. apartment is \$85,000; a 3 1/2-room, 91 sq.m. apartment is \$94,000; a four-room, 112 sq.m. apartment is \$120,000; a five-room, 130 sq.m. is \$130,000; a five-room, 150 sq.m. penthouse is \$152,000; and a five-room, 160 sq.m. penthouse apartment is \$165,000. Prices include VAT, parking, and a storage room.

The Blue Moon ice cream chain has opened two new parlors, one in Kfar Sava's Aviv mall and the second in the Lev Ashdod mall.

The chain plans to open its 10th store in Beersheba later this month, and expects to open an additional three branches during the year in Haifa, Jerusalem, and the Dan region.

Blue Moon invests about \$120,000 in each branch.

Managing director Ayel Rivlin

predicts the company's turnover to reach NIS 10 million this year.

Blue Moon is a subsidiary of Gideon Holdings, Strauss Investment Company's investment arm.

Ace Israel, the do-it-yourself chain, has rented 500 sq.m. at Rishon LeZion's Kenwood House from Greenberg Gior. The space will be occupied by Ace's headquarters, which are currently located in Bilo.

Kibbutz Shomrat has invested NIS 60,000 in expanding and renovating Shomrat Hazorea's factory store. The furniture shop's area is 1,000 sq.m.

Optima Management and Investment, along with other investors, are negotiating to participate in a housing development to be built by a private company. Optima said it will invest a minimum of \$1m. in the project.

Elmog, in partnership with the Macdashi family and businessman

Shmuel Macdashi, have set up Macdashi Investment Partners. The new real estate firm will be managed by Dorstein.

The Macdashi family has constructed industrial buildings in the North, while Elmog specializes in the construction of housing developments in Haifa and the North.

Ashlad has purchased a 42-dunam plot in Dimona's industrial area for NIS 4m. The transaction, which took place through the firm's fully-owned subsidiary, is based on company forecasts that the town's industrial area will grow significantly in the future.

Entrepreneurs Ofer Niratzki and Roni Groska plan to invest \$10m.-\$16m. to construct an office building in South Tel Aviv. The entrepreneurs plan to build an underground parking lot, a commercial floor, and eight floors of offices. The first four floors of offices have already been sold.

Niratzki and Groska purchased the 3,067 sq.m. plot from Delek in April 1993 for \$3.25m. Malibu won the tender to construct the building's structure.

## German police to decide on Schneider probe

FRANKFURT (Reuters) - German police will decide this week whether to launch a full investigation into property magnate Jürgen Schneider, whose vast real estate empire plunged into insolvency after he disappeared without trace.

Facing a barrage of criticism from politicians for reckless bank lending to the group, Germany's largest commercial bank, Deutsche Bank AG, yesterday denied media reports that it had prior knowledge of Schneider's intention to disappear.

Deutsche Bank is Schneider's biggest creditor with an exposure estimated at well over DM1 billion (\$584 million). The group left total bank debts of DM5b. (\$2.9 billion) in addition to millions of marks of unpaid bills owed to tradesman and building contractors.

Deutsche Bank's spokesman, Helmut Hartmann, said the bank received a letter from Schneider on April 7 - four days before his absence became public - in which he said he had left for an unexplained destination and sought "considerable" bridging loans.

Hartmann said media reports, which had suggested the letter had informed Deutsche bank of Schneider's plan to leave the country before he went, were untrue.

Hartmann said in a statement to Reuters that the bank held talks with Schneider executives after receiving the letter and examined company documents to check the request for new loans.

"The bank rejected these applications after an examination on Sunday evening, April 10," Hartmann said.

The demise of the Schneider empire began in earnest last week

when its main operating unit filed for bankruptcy and Deutsche Bank triggered a fraud inquiry by alleging that the group falsified documents relating to a property loan.

The Federal Criminal Police Office said this weekend it would decide this week whether to start inquiries after Frankfurt state prosecutors requested a police investigation.

Meanwhile, a report to be published in Der Spiegel news magazine this week said Schneider's real estate empire was worth only a fraction of the debts it had incurred.

The Spiegel report, details of which were released prior to publication, cited sources who attended a meeting of Schneider's 40 creditor banks on Thursday.

It said the group's assets were valued at DM1.7b. (\$993m.) against total debts of DM9b. (\$5.25b.), of which DM6.3b. (\$3.7b.) was owed to banks.

The banks themselves have said their loans to Schneider amount to DM5b. (\$2.9b.), and a further DM250m. (\$146m.) is owed to trade creditors.

Schneider's disappearance last week hit building suppliers working on his unfinished properties, prompting contractors across the country to salvage materials from building sites in an attempt to cut their losses. In Leipzig alone, where Schneider had eleven properties, 3,000 jobs are at risk.

The whereabouts of the entrepreneur remain a mystery that has preoccupied German media for days. Speculative newspaper reports have given vivid descriptions of his departure to locations as diverse as Teheran and Florida.

## Brazil closes \$49b. external debt financing

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Brazil Friday completed its external debt financing package covering approximately \$49 billion in commercial bank debt, Citibank's vice-chairman and Brazil's Minister of Finance said in a joint statement.

"Brazil today achieved an important milestone in its continuing program of economic reform," said Rubens Ricuperon, Brazil's Minister of Finance in the statement.

"Today's closing is an historic day for Brazil in allowing it to normalize relations with its external creditors and giving further momentum to its programme of economic opening and reform," said William Rhodes, vice-chairman at Citibank.

"Brazil should now have easier and less expensive access to the international capital markets," Rhodes said.

Rhodes said the closing of the Brazil debt deal marks the end of the international debt crisis among Latin America's major economies, which began in 1982 when Mexico announced that it

was no longer able to service its external debt.

Under the plan, Brazil exchanged about \$31b. in previously restructured principal, \$5.4b. owed to Brazilian bank offices located outside Brazil, \$3.8b. in new money from Brazil's 1988 financing package and \$5.6b. in unpaid interest.

Under the agreement, Brazil issued \$7.3b. in collateralized discount bonds, \$8.4b. in collateralized par bonds, \$1.7b. in front-loaded interest reduction bonds (FLIRBs), \$8.5b. in debt-conversion bonds, \$2.1b. in new money bonds, \$7.3b. in FLIRBs with capitalization and \$5.6b. in past-due interest bonds.

In addition, \$2.1b. was issued in phase-in bonds, which will be converted into discount and par bonds as collateral is delivered over the next two years. At the end of that period, Brazil will have issued \$10.5b. in par bonds and \$7.3b. in discount bonds.

Brazil also delivered \$2.8b. in initial collateral to the collateral agent and drew down \$353 million under the new money option.

## Commerzbank profits up 25%, outpaces rivals

FRANKFURT (Reuters) - Commerzbank AG, the smallest of the big three Frankfurt commercial banks, said profits soared by nearly a quarter in 1993, outpacing the already strong performance of its Frankfurt rivals.

The bank's 1993 group operating profits after provisions for risky loans rose 24.5 percent to DM1.13 billion (\$660 million) from DM911m. (\$532m.) in 1992.

Analysts said the sharp increase partly reflected the fact that Commerzbank was alone among the Frankfurt banks to reduce its risk provisioning last year.

But it also reported strong growth in interest income and own-account trading.

Commerzbank reduced its group risk provisions to DM1.77b. (\$1.03b.) from DM2.08b. (\$1.22b.) in 1992.

At the results news conference, chairman Martin Kohlhauss said: "1993 was an unusual year for banks with an attractive constellation in the financial markets...but naturally we couldn't escape the consequences of the recession."

Commerzbank's profit growth edged out Dresdner Bank AG's 23.5 percent growth and Deutsche Bank AG's 15.7 percent, but it still trails far behind in terms of size.

Dresdner Bank's 1993 group operating profits after risk provisions were DM2.04b. (\$1.19b.), with Deutsche Bank's at DM5.27b. (\$3.08b.).

"It was surprising that they reduced provisions when the other banks had raised them, but this is in part due to the high risks they were liable for in 1992," said Annette Mueller, analyst at DG Bank in Frankfurt.

In 1992, Commerzbank had to shield itself from liabilities to financially-troubled Canadian real estate concern Olympia & York, and also protected itself from high sovereign risk, something the stronger earnings of the other big banks had enabled them to do in 1991, analysts said.

But Manfred Piontek, analyst at Julius Baer in Frankfurt, noted that Commerzbank's 1992 risk provisions had been extremely high in relation to credit volume.

## Digital reports huge loss, sweeping job cuts expected

BOSTON (Reuters) - Digital Equipment Corp. stunned Wall Street Friday with a huge third-quarter loss, dashing hopes of a return to profit in fiscal 1994 and raising the prospect of further sweeping job cuts.

Digital posted a loss of \$185.1 million, or \$1.34 a share, in the fiscal third quarter ended April 2 - more than six times its year-earlier loss of \$30.1m., or 23 cents a share. It was triple what analysts had expected.

"I had expected awful, but this is bloody awful," said analyst David Wu of S.G. Warburg in New York.

Wall Street knocked the Maynard, Mass.-based company's stock down \$5.875, or 20 percent, to \$23 at the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

"The financial results are unacceptable to this management and obviously disappointing," said Robert Palmer, president and chief executive officer. "I remain absolutely committed to restoring Digital to profitability."

Revenues dipped nearly 6% to \$3.26 billion from \$3.45b.

The loss came on top of a surprisingly bad second quarter, dashing any hopes that the nation's No. 3 computer maker could achieve a turnaround this year, analysts said.

They said further cuts in the company's 93,000-strong workforce are inevitable. It already has

announced plans for 8,000 job cuts.

"I don't see how they can avoid it," said Wu.

Analysts said the central problem is that Digital is in the throes of a major product transition, trying to replace declining revenue from its aging VAX minicomputers with new sources of revenue from a fast-expanding range of products led by its Alpha AXP systems.

But profit margins on the new product lines have narrowed across the board, reflecting price competition in the computer industry.

Analysts also said Digital had been slow to reduce its costs to cope with declining profitability.

"The loss was far in excess of what we were expecting," said Richard Chu at Cowen & Co in Boston. "Despite the fact that revenues were better than expected, expenses deteriorated rapidly during the quarter."

Digital said it was weighing a deeper restructuring to reduce costs and would announce details at the end of June.

Digital earlier this year announced plans to reduce its workforce by about 8,000 to around 85,000. But analysts estimated as many as 20,000 job cuts could be necessary to boost the company's return on assets to acceptable levels.

## Gold fares poorly on COMEX COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

Gold fared poorly this week on the New York Commodities Exchange (COMEX). The active June contract finished at \$379.40 per troy ounce compared to \$386.30 a week earlier.

The fall took place in its entirety last Monday with the rest of the week an exercise in damage limitation.

Once again, it was a perceived absence of inflationary pressure, manifested in steadier stock and bond prices, that was initially responsible for the sell off.

Fronting as sellers were the US commodity funds, who, according to floor sources, were disappointed in the ability of gold to move higher against a background of outbursts of political turmoil.

The lack of interest in precious metals was well exemplified last Friday, when the Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party announced it would stage a week of mass marches to protest the first all-race elections to be held in South Africa April 26-28.

The last Inkatha sponsored march degenerated into a street battle leaving 53 dead. On that occasion gold jumped \$6.00 and platinum soared \$20. This time platinum staggered to gain \$5.00, while gold could only manage a trading range of \$1.20.

Silver, also took a clobbering on Monday with a loss of over 20 cents. The active May contract traded as low as \$5.26 per troy oz. Silver's fall was more pronounced than that of gold because the exposure of commodity and hedge funds in silver was proportionately greater. Moreover, silver is a market with less depth than gold, which can, under certain market conditions, result in exaggerated moves. These can magnify losses or enhance gains.

As an illustration of comparative liquidity, last week the active position in COMEX gold traded roughly 170,500 contracts, compared with approximately 96,000 lot in silver.

For the time being June gold finds support at \$376.30 and resistance at \$383.40. Support and resistance levels for May silver are \$522 and \$5.45 July coffee on the New York Coffee, Cocoa and Sugar Exchange finished at \$2.10 per pound, after trading as low as \$1.10 cents. The loss on the week, settlement to settlement, was 205 points.

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# TEL AVIV STOCKS

## Multi-sided trading

## Two-sided trading

Commercial Banks	Name	Price	Change	Volume	AFTERNOON	Name	Price	Change	Volume	MORNING	Name	Price	Change	Volume
Bank Leumi	2451.20	0.00	100	1.00	Bank Leumi	2451.20	0.00	100	1.00	Bank Leumi	2451.20	0.00	100	1.00
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Bank Mizrahi	2451.20	0.00	100	1.00	Bank Mizrahi	2451.20	0.00	100	1.00	Bank Mizrahi	2451.20	0.00	100	1.00
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# Cabinet okays slight easing of territories' closure

THE cabinet yesterday slightly eased the closure on the territories amid concerns about human and economic distress there and in response to pressure from farmers.

Upon Agriculture Minister Ya'acov Tsuri's recommendation, the cabinet agreed to allow 4,500 Palestinians over 35 years old to return to their agricultural jobs.

Approximately 16,000 Palestinians will also be allowed to cross the Green Line regularly, as long as they are not employed inside Israel proper. Participants in the cabinet meeting said the decision is meant to aid those whose business requires access to Israel proper, such as businessmen, attorneys

and journalists, and those requiring hospital treatment.

The cabinet also agreed to allocate an extra NIS 30 million for a public works program inside the territories that would seek to offset the effects of the closure.

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid said during the cabinet meeting that the Palestinians' economic deprivation is so acute that "certain parts of the territories are on the verge of hunger. We cannot accept such misery."

During the month before the Afula suicide car bombing two weeks ago, Israel allowed about 9,000 Palestinian laborers to work inside the Green Line, but after the bombing the cabinet sealed

DAVID MAKOVSKY  
and JOSE ROSENFELD

off the territories completely. Over a year ago, over 120,000 Palestinians worked inside the Green Line.

Yesterday's easing comes after a General Security Service (GSS) report presented to the cabinet last week demonstrated that none of the terrorists who killed Israelis this year had permits to work in Israel.

It also follows complaints from Palestinians and foreign diplomats that the closure puts an unfair economic burden on a weakened Palestinian population.

The cabinet also approved Finance

Minister Avraham Shohat's NIS 69 million proposal to deal with the economic difficulties created in Israel by the closure.

The cabinet agreed to subsidize 4,000 Israeli agricultural workers until the end of August. Under the proposal, the government will pay NIS 30 a day per worker and an additional NIS 10 a day for transportation.

In addition, the cabinet approved the extension of the public works program for 3,900 Israelis working for the Jewish National Fund and the Antiquities Authority.

Shohat requested that the continuation of both programs be reviewed at the end of July.

Shohat warned the cabinet of the dangerous long-term consequences of relying on cheap foreign labor. He noted that reliance on such workers would eventually create social problems as the workers will eventually bring their families with them and the country will be responsible for their welfare. Shohat said that today there are already 30,000 legally employed foreign workers here, and some 15,000 more working illegally.

Shohat praised Rabin's decision to allow a limited number of agricultural workers from the territories to work in Israel. He added that he hoped the security conditions would allow even more workers from the territories cross the Green Line.

## Negev police crack down on businesses illegally employing residents of territories

AMIR ROZENBLIT

NEGEV District police have raided factories and other businesses in the region which illegally employ residents of the territories.

The raids, ordered by Negev District police chief Cmdr. Yosef Avni, focused on hotels, small factories, and private businesses, particularly caterers, in Beersheba, Arad, Ofakim, Netivot, Eilat and the Beduin sector. Forty residents of the territories were detained, most of them from the Hebron region and Gaza.

The illegal workers were brought before Beersheba Magistrates Court President

Oded Alyagon and Judge Sara Davrat. Twenty-six of them received sentences ranging from one to five months' imprisonment. The detainees were all sentenced to fines of between NIS 1,000 to NIS 4,000.

The detainees were charged with illegal entry into the country and illegally staying here. "This phenomenon poses a real threat to the state's security which is why we must take strong action against it," Alyagon said. Police were ordered to continue the crackdown.

Indictments are being prepared against the owners of the businesses who employed the illegal workers.

## Ben-Yair against trying Tibi, Goren on charges of criminal activity

EVELYN GORDON

IT is not in the public interest to investigate either Dr. Ahmed Tibi or Rabbi Shlomo Goren for possible criminal activity, Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair told the High Court of Justice yesterday.

Ben-Yair was responding to two petitions to the court. One, by Jerusalem contractor Yoel Adler, asks that Tibi be investigated for treason because of his role as an adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and the Palestinian delegation to the peace talks. The second, by Tel Aviv attorney Aharon Shlager, asks that Goren be investigated for incitement to rebellion, because of his halachic ruling that soldiers should disobey orders if told to evacuate a settlement.

In Tibi's case, Ben-Yair said it is doubtful that there is enough evidence to justify an investigation. Even if there were, however, it would not be in the public interest, since such an investigation might damage Israel's new relationship with the PLO.

"The attorney-general believes that putting [Tibi] on trial... might impede the negotiations between Israel and the PLO... and is therefore likely to interfere with the government's policy," the State Attorney's Office wrote in its response to the petition.

"Given the circumstances, putting [Tibi] on trial would damage interests and values which the public wants to protect - particularly the advancement of the peace process."

In contrast, Ben-Yair said that

Goren's case did seem to contain *prima facie* evidence of incitement to rebellion. However, he still does not believe an investigation would serve the public interest.

"The respondent's decision is primarily based on the special circumstances of these times... during which there is a deep fear of creating a rift between different segments of the population," the State Attorney's Office wrote.

"The respondent believes that at such a sensitive period, it is better to follow a policy of 'restraint' regarding prosecuting someone on account of something he said.... Putting Rabbi Goren on trial for a criminal offense is likely to exacerbate the tensions that exist today between different sections of the nation."

Ben-Yair said his decision was also influenced by the fact that Goren was dealing with a theoretical issue, since no order to evacuate the settlements has yet been given. This is less serious, he said, than ruling that an actual order should be disobeyed.

The fact that Goren's ruling was based on his understanding of Halacha also mitigated against pressing charges, he said, since any conflict between religious and secular law is "extremely sensitive."

"Raising this issue in the context of a criminal trial would probably cause great damage," he added. In general, he said, the State Attorney's Office prefers not to prosecute people merely for verbal statements, out of respect for the principle of freedom of expression.

## Golan Druse mark Syrian independence

DRUSE on the Golan Heights staged demonstrations and a general strike yesterday to mark Syrian Independence Day.

Some 300 Druse gathered in Majdal Shams where police were deployed during a mostly peaceful march. Demonstrators listened to the Syrian national anthem and applauded.

Witnesses said a few demonstrators stoned police who tried to restrict the crowd's movement.

Several hundred yards away, on a hill across the border, about 2,000 Syrian Druse held a rowdy rally, waving Syrian flags and shouting slogans over loudspeakers against Israel's occupation of the Golan.

Reuters



Maj.-Gen. Ilan Biran takes over officially as OC Central Command during a ceremony held yesterday at Central Command headquarters. Biran began as an infantry officer, later commanded an armored division and last served as head of the Logistics Branch on the IDF General Staff. He replaces Maj.-Gen. Nechemia Tamari, killed in a helicopter crash last January. Maj.-Gen. Danny Yatom served as interim commander until Biran's appointment last week. (Ro'i Boish/IDF Spokesman)

## Bugging phones becoming a growth industry

BACKGROUND

RAINE MARCUS

IS SOMEONE listening to your phone calls? According to private investigators, eavesdropping on phone calls is common here, with businessmen, journalists, feuding husbands and wives all potential targets.

"No one is exempt and although eavesdropping on phones is illegal, many investigators do it," said a private investigator. "The initial outlay is low but profits are high."

The latest case of bugging of cellular phones, faxes and phones of journalists, politicians and businessmen surfaced recently when Mimi Mizes, managing director of the *Yedioth Aharonot*-owned *Laishah* magazine, complained to police that her phone conversations were being recorded.

Private investigators Rafi Friedman and Ya'acov Tsuri were detained last week, suspected of ille-

gally bugging dozens of phones, and will appear in court today for a remand hearing. Police said "two or three" more people have filed complaints that their phones were tapped, but would not say who.

A client pays an investigator around \$400 for the first week to tap the phone of his choice, said the source, and around \$1500 for each subsequent week. Tapes may be transcribed by typists, at an extra charge. Tapes in recorders placed in vehicles near the subject's home or business, used to record conversations, have to be replaced every 12 to 24 hours, depending on the equipment used.

Telephone exchanges are more complicated, and a client will not usually pay for the tapping of 20-30 lines just to listen to one person's calls, said the source.

Legally, investigators can check phone lines to discover if wires are tapped. The examination costs around \$120 to \$150 per line, said the source.

According to allegations, Friedman and Tsuri also eavesdropped on cellular phones, using a special machine apparently impounded

by police.

The locally-manufactured machine is used by security services here and costs around \$250,000. Its sale is forbidden here, though it is marketed abroad. Eavesdroppers can listen to eight cellular phones simultaneously using the machine, but it is unclear if police seized such equipment or less sophisticated \$500 suitcase-size versions, also available abroad.

## Rabin to open Knesset summer session today

Jerusalem Post Staff

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin is to open the Knesset's summer session today with an update on the peace process and other issues on the national agenda.

Labor Party faction head Eli Dayan will also speak to the plenum on the challenges facing the Knesset during the new session.

Dayan said Shas's return to the coalition is still being conditioned upon passing an amendment to Basic Law: Freedom of Occupation. Dayan is to bring the amendment to law committee

chairman Dedi Zucker to pave the way for Shas's return to the coalition.

During the new session, the government will make an effort to expand the coalition by bringing in new factions, Dayan added.

According to Dayan, the recent terror attacks have somewhat undermined the public's sense of security. The government made a wise decision in deciding to close the territories and to reinforce security within the Green Line, he said.

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